INSTRUCTIONS

TO

REGISTRARS OF SHIPPING,

UNDER

"THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1854."

PART II.

ISSUED BY ORDER OF
THE COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,
WITH THE
APPROVAL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

[REVISE TO TWENTY-FOURTH FEBRUARY, 1855.]

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INSTRUCTIONS

TO

REGISTRARS OF SHIPS.

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INSTRUCTIONS

TO

REGISTRARS OF SHIPPING UNDER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1854.

PRELIMINARY.

1. THE object of the following Instructions is to direct the attention of Ship Registrars to the alterations that have been made in their duties by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. The provisions relating to Ship Registry are contained in the second part of the Act, a copy of which accompanies these Instructions. It is not, however, intended by these instructions to supersede a careful study of the Act itself, or to relieve the Registrars from the obligation under which they lie of making themselves intimately acquainted with its provisions. Object of instructions.

2. The instructions are numbered for facility of reference; the sections referred to in the margin by numbers alone are the sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. Instructions numbered.

3. All books, forms, and papers, required for carrying the Act into effect, will be forwarded from time to time to Registrars in the United Kingdom by the Commissioners of Customs. Whenever a Registrar is in want of any forms he will apply to the Commissioners, but such application should be made in time, so as to ensure a constant adequate supply. Forms, how supplied.

4. In every British possession abroad, the Governor or person administering the Government of such possession, is intrusted with the powers which in the United Kingdom are vested in the Commissioners of Customs; and the Registrars will, therefore, whenever it is necessary, apply to him for instructions, and will obey such directions as he may give. Governors in Colonies, &c. hold the place of Commissioners of Customs s. 31.

5. On the 1st of May, 1855, the Registrar will close the old Registry Books. With respect to ships already registered, he will open a new account referring to the former Register Book; but all entries of future transactions will be made in the form directed by these Instructions. For this purpose he will, in each case, instead of filling in the form containing a description of the ship which is placed at the head of the pages of the new Register Book, merely make a reference to the page of the old Register Book which contains the entries respecting the ship; and on any new transaction taking place, he will make the requisite entries in the same manner as in the case of ships registered after the 1st May, 1855. In order to avoid confusion and erasures in the books, a separate form of book will be issued for this purpose. It will be, as regards the Former Register Books.

several columns, precisely similar to the books for new Registers described below; but the particulars taken from the Certificate will be omitted. It will, in short, resemble the forms R 4, R 5, and R 6 in the Appendix. *See* also paragraphs 40 to 95 below.

OFFICIAL NUMBERS BY WHICH TO DISTINGUISH BRITISH SHIPS.

Number to be applied to British ships.

6. After the 1st of May, 1855, it is intended that every British ship shall have a distinct number assigned to her, by which she may be known and recognized, irrespective of her name or other description.

As to ships registered under Merchant Shipping Act. s. 25.

7. In the case of British ships registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the number will be allotted before she is registered, and must be engraven or permanently marked on her mainbeam, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act; but in the case of British ships retaining their registries under former Acts,

As to ships registered under former Acts.

the Registrar of any port at which any ship not having her official number already marked, arrives, will write the number in figures and words on the Certificate of Registry, prefixing the words "*official number.*" He will then affix the same number, in like manner, to the registry of the ship in the Register Book, if registered at his port; but if not, he will apprise the Registrar of her port of registry thereof, and such last mentioned Registrar will note it in the Register Book.

Numbers to be in one continuous series.

8. The series of numbers applied to shipping will begin with No. 1., and proceed in arithmetical progression; and the same number will *never* be applied to two British Ships. The numbers will be under the control of the Commissioners of Customs, who will allot a certain series to every British Registrar throghout the empire. For instance, to London may be allotted the series from 1 to 999; to Liverpool, from 1000 to 2000; to Sydney, from 2001 to 2300; and so forth.

Appropriation Book. R 1. Apx.

9. A form of book to be called the Appropriation Book is marked R 1. in the Appendix. The manner of using the numbers will be most easily understood by reference to the entries given therein; for instance, the "John Bull" is a ship already registered; her Certificate is presented on the 1st of May, 1855, and the Registrar writes on the Certificate the words and figures "*official number, one thousand,*" adding his initials. Having thus allotted a number to the "John Bull," he makes an entry in his book, by writing in the first column the number "1000"; in the second, the name of the ship, "*John Bull*"; in the third the tonnage of the ship *two hundred*; in the fourth, "*Steamer*"; in the fifth, the port of Registry, "*Liverpool*;" in the sixth, the date of her existing registry, "14 *November*, 1853"; in the seventh, the occasion of appropriation, viz., on "*Certificate presented*;" in the eighth, the date of the appropriation, "1 *May*, 1855."

The next example is the ship "Argus." She is supposed to be a ship registered for the first time under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; the Registrar therefore inserts in the seventh column, the words "*first registry.*" In other respects the entries are made in the same manner as those relating to the "John Bull."

The last example given is the "Fortitude." She is supposed to have been registered before, but to have applied for registry anew, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. The entries in this case correspond with the entries in the case of the "John Bull," except that in the seventh column the Registrar substitutes the words "*registry anew*" instead of the words "*certificate presented.*"

Registrar in London and Registrar of Port of Registry to be apprised. R 2. Apx.

10. When official numbers are appropriated, the Registrar, if acting for any port in the United Kingdom, will apprise the Chief Registrar in London thereof by the same day's post; a form of letter for which is given in the Appendix, and marked R 2. If the Registrar is acting for a port in some British possession abroad, he will from time to time, and as soon as he conveniently can, fill up and send a similar form of letter. The Chief Registrar will enter the several appropriations in a General Appropriation Book, which will comprise all the ports in the Empire. If the Registrar who appropriates the number is not the Registrar of the Port of Registry he will also approve such last mentioned Registrar by letter, which may be in the form R 2 in the Appendix, or as near thereto as circumstances permit.

List of cancelled numbers.

11. In order to prevent the improper use of certificates of ships, lost, sold to foreigners, or broken up, a list of cancelled numbers will from time to time be supplied by the Registrar General of Seamen to the various Registrars and others, in order that they may, if they have the opportunity, detain the Certificates of Registry of such ships, and transmit them to the Commissioners of Customs.

FIRST REGISTRY OF SHIPS.

Duty of Registrars to investigate nationality. s. 18.

12. The persons entitled to be owners of British Ships are defined in the 18th Section of the Act. The attention of the Registrar is particularly directed to these provisions, as one of his most important duties is the investigation of the national character of the persons requiring to be registered as owners, and a careful examination of the evidence adduced in support of their claim, the nature of which will be detailed in the course of these Instructions.

Conditions on which ships may claim to be British ships.

13. An increased vigilance in this respect is necessary, from the circumstance that Parliament has of late years considerably relaxed the conditions which entitle a ship to carry the British flag and to claim British priviliges and protection. A ship may now be a British ship and yet have been built at a foreign port and be manned and commanded by foreigners; the sole requisite

which remains is, that she should be owned by persons who owe allegiance to the British Crown, and are subject to British Law. Any neglect therefore of the precautions enjoined by the Act, with a view to establishing nationality, will deprive ship registry of its importance in a public point of view.

Port of Registry.

14. The next thing to be observed is, that it is no longer necessary that a ship should be registered at a port near to which some of the owners reside. The registry may be made at any port, and the ship will be considered as belonging to the port at which she is registered. The bond which was required to be given under the former Act is also dispensed with.

Preliminaries.

15. The preliminaries to registry are,—

1st. A proper application;

2nd. A survey;

3rd. Evidence of ownership.

Application. s. 35.

16. The application must be made by an owner, or his agent. If an agent is employed, the Registrar will require him to prove his agency by the production of a written authority under the hand of the owner; or, if the ship belongs to a body corporate, under the common seal of such body corporate; but no particular form of authority need be required, as the only object is to prove that the applicant has no fradulent intention.

Survey. s. 36.

17. The Registrar having approved of the applicant's authority, the latter will procure a survey to be made by the proper officer, according to the instructions issued by the Commissioners of Customs. Upon the completion of the survey, the Surveyor will grant a certificate in the form marked A in the Schedule to the Act.

Description in Surveyor's Certificate.

18. The description in the Certificate forms the legal test by which one ship is distinguished from another, and, as such, must be delivered to the Registrar, to be entered in his book, and the particulars contained in it must be prefixed to all subsequent forms.

Evidence of ownership. ss. 38, 39.

19. The evidence of ownership consists, first, in the declaration of the owners themselves. With respect to the parties required to make declarations, a considerable difference will be observed between this and the previous Act. *Every* owner must now make a declaration; but the rules with respect to personal attendance before the Registrar have been relaxed, so as to avoid entailing any unnecessary inconvenience.

Forms of declaration. ss. 38, 39.

20. The forms of declaration are marked B. and C. in the Schedule to the Act, and are adapted to the different descriptions of persons permitted by the Act to own British Ships. The Registrar will inquire of the applicant the description of the owners, and issue the forms of declaration accordingly, having previously filled up in each form the portion inclosed between lines in accordance with the Certificate of the Surveyor.

Importance of accuracy.

21. The Registrar will point out to the applicant the importance of great accuracy as to the characters of the declarants as

British Subjects, and that for any mis-statement on this point, the declarants are guilty of a misdemeanor, and the interest in respect of which the declaration is made is forfeited. s. 103

22. The applicant will distribute the forms amongst the several owners, if more than one. Every owner resident within five miles of the Custom House of the Port of Registry, and in the case of bodies corporate, the secretary or other public officer, must appear in person before the Registrar and make his declaration; but owners resident beyond the above-mentioned distance have the option of making their declarations either before the Registrar of the Port of Registry, or before any other Registrar or a Justice of the Peace; and in foreign countries the declaration may be made before a Consul. Declarations, how to be made. ss. 38, 39, 31.

23. The Registrar will observe that the attestation of a Registrar or Justice of the Peace or Consul is an essential guarantee to the declaration, and the Registrar will take care that the official character of the person before whom the declaration was made is apparent on the document itself; if it is not, he will not accept the declaration without the sanction of the Commissioners of Customs. Signature of Form. Schedule to Act B. A. C.

24. Any number of persons entitled to be registered as owners may join in the same declaration. All owners may join in one Declaration.

25. The next point deserving attention is the documentary evidence by which the declaration requires to be supported. Documentary evidence.

26. In the case of a British built ship, this consists of the Builder's Certificate alone, in cases where the builder is also the owner, or states in his Certificate the name of the person on whose account he built the ship; but in other cases, in addition to the Builder's Certificate, there must be produced the bill or bills of sale by which the person applying to be registered owner has obtained his title. Builder's Certificate. s. 40.

27. If the ship is Foreign built, the Registrar may dispense with the Builder's Certificate if the declaration states that the time and place of building of the ship is unknown to the declarant, or that the Builder's Certificate cannot be found; but with this exception, the Registrar will require the same evidence as in the case of a British built ship. Foreign built ships. s. 40.

28. In the case of a ship condemned by any Court, the official copy of the condemnation must be produced; and if the party in whose favor the condemnation was made is not the person applying to be registered, the deduction of the intermediate title must be shown by the production of the bills of sale. Ships condemned. s. 40.

29. The Registrar will not on the first registry of a ship require the bills of sale to be in the form directed by the Act, as it is impossible that they should be so until a survey has been made; but it will be his duty to see that the ship mentioned in the several documents is sufficiently identified with the ship about to be registered, and to take care that there is no variance between the documentary title and the title stated in the declarations. Bills of Sale on first Registry. s. 40.

Entries in Register Book. s. 42.

30. The Registrar having satisfied himself of the accuracy of the declaration, will proceed to enter the particulars of the ship and the names of her owners in the Register Book.

Entry of names of owners. ss. 37, 42.

31. The rules as to the entries of the names, &c. of the owners will be found in the 37th and 42nd sections of the Act. They require attention, as they differ in some material respects from the rules under the preceding Acts, though the manner of dividing the property in a ship into 64 shares, and of limiting the number of separate owners to 32, is retained under the new arrangement. Entries of three descriptions only can be made.

(1.) An individual may be registered as owner.

(2.) Any number of individuals, not exceeding five, may be registered as joint owners.

(3.) A company may be registered in its corporate name.

But no entry can be made of owners except in one of these three forms. Each of these classes may be registered as owner, either of the whole 64 shares, or of any number of shares, so that the whole number of owners does not exceed 32.

Joint owners; trustees. s. 37.

32. The effect of these different entries will appear more clearly in the course of the following explanation; but it may be well to remark here, first, *that the concurrence of all the joint-owners if alive, will be required to any transfer of the interests registered in their names;* secondly, *that no trust of any description can be entered on the Register Book or received by the Registrar.*

s. 43.

Specimens of Register Book. R 3, R 4, R 5, R 6.

33. Four specimen pages of a Register Book are given in the forms in the Appendix R 3, R 4, R 5, R 6. The first page alone R 3, contains the entries made on the first registry of a ship; the subsequent pages contain only various examples of entries made subsequently to first Registry. The attention of the Registrar is, in the first place, directed to that portion of the form R 3 which is above the columns; the explanation of which is as follows :

Number 1,021 is the official number, as given in the Appropriation Book. The number 105 is the Port number. The description of the ship is filled in from the Certificate of Survey. The question contained in the heading "British or Foreign built," will be answered by the declaration of ownership, except in the case of a condemned ship, when the necessary information will be supplied by the official copy of the condemnation.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY.

Certificate of Registry. s. 44.

34. The form of the Certificate of Registry is given in the Schedule of the Act, and is there marked D. The Certificate must not be given by the Registrar until he has received a Certificate from the Surveyor or other proper Officer of Customs that the official number is engraved or marked on the mainbeam, as required by the Act. The Certificate of Registry will have the names of the original owners indorsed upon it, and it will be

the duty of the Registrar from time to time, whenever the Certificate is presented to him by the master, to indorse any changes that may have been made in the ownership, (not including Mortgages) so as to bring it into accordance with the entries in his Register Book. It will also be his duty, if he is applied to by or on behalf of any owner, to transmit to any other British Registrar a Certificate of any changes of ownership that may have taken place, in order that the latter Registrar may make the indorsements on the Certificate of Registry. The forms of these indorsements will be as follows:— Indorsement of changes of ownership. s. 44, 45.

If the Registrar making the Indorsement is the Registrar of the Port of Registry of the ship, the indorsement will be in the following form:—

Names of the several persons, owners of the ship within described, on the First day of May, 1855.	Number of Shares held by each owner.
Thomas Brown, of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, shipowner,	Thirty-two.
John Gremms, of Frome, in the County of Somerset, grocer,	32
	Thirty-two.
	32
	64

I hereby certify, that the several persons above mentioned, are on the First day of May, 1855, *registered owners of the respective numbers of shares in the ship within described; set opposite their respective names.*

(*Signed*) _____,

Registrar of the Port of London.

In cases where the indorsement is made by a Registrar other than the Registrar of the Port of Registry, the indorsement will be in the following form:—

Names of the several persons, owners of the ship within described, on the First day of May, 1855.	Number of Shares held by each owner.
Thomas Brown, of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, shipowner,	Thirty-two.
John Gremms, of Frome, in the county of Somerset, grocer,	32
	Thirty-two.
	32
	64

Dublin, the 10th day of May, 1855.

In pursuance of an advice sent to me by _____, *Registrar of the Port of London, I hereby certify, that the several persons above named were, on the 1st day of May, 1855, registered owners of the respective numbers of shares in the ship within described, set opposite their respective names.*

(*Signed*) _____,

Registrar of the Port of Dublin.

Change of master. s. 46.

35. The Registrar of any port at which the ship may be will also from time to time indorse on the Certificate of Registry any change of master which takes place at that port, and report the change through the Chief Registrar of Shipping to the Commissioners of Customs in London.

The form of Indorsement will be as follows:—

Calcutta, the 1st day of August, 1855.

I hereby certify, that _____ *the number of whose certificate of competency* [*or service, as the case may be*] *has this day been appointed master of the ship within described, in the place of* _____.

(*Signed*) _____,

Registrar of the Port of Calcutta.

Further duties. ss. 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53.

36. The further duties of the Registrar with respect to Certificates of Registry are defined by Sections 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, and 53 of the Act. The power given by Section 47, of granting a new Certificate with the sanction of the Commissioners will be exercised in cases where the old Certificate is worn out, obliterated, or otherwise damaged. Before granting a new Certificate under Section 48, the Registrar will require a declaration of the circumstances of the loss to be made by the master, or some other person competent to make the same; and if he has any doubt on the subject he will not grant a new certificate without reference to the Commissioners of Customs.

Provisional Certificate.

37. A form of Provisional Certificate under Section 48 will resemble an ordinary Certificate of Registry as nearly as circumstances will admit. The word "PROVISIONAL," should be inserted in large and distinct letters at the head, the reason for granting the Certificate should be distinctly stated, and a note should be added to the effect that the Certificate must, within ten days after the arrival of the ship at her port of discharge in the country in which she is registered, be delivered to the Registrar of such port, under a penalty not exceeding 50*l.*

38. The Registrar will, in pursuance of Section 53, make an entry in the Register Book of any notice that may be given him of a ship having been lost or ceasing to be a British Ship, and will send the Certificate of Registry to the Commissioners of Customs to be cancelled, and will enter the cancellation in his books. For the manner of making such entries see the last entries in Forms R 3, R 5, and R 6.

Entry of Cancellation of Certificate. s. 53.

39. The Registrar will observe that a Certificate of Registry is not, under the new Act, any evidence of title; and that although provision is made for having the names of the owners indorsed upon the Certificate whenever possible, yet it will frequently happen that sales may have taken place either at home or abroad which cannot be so indorsed, and that no mortgage whatever will ever be indorsed thereon. The Certificate of Registry therefore, though it *may* contain a correct record of the owners, is no longer any *legal* evidence of ownership, and the omission of the name of a registered owner thereon in no respect derogates from his rights. The province of the Certificate of Registry is to be a document always accompanying the ship, to indicate its nationality and tonnage, but not to be evidence of the interests of the owners or incumbrancers. The notice appearing at the foot of the Form D in the Schedule to the Act, is intended to give notice of this alteration of the law, which cannot be too strongly impressed on the Registrar. With the exception of rights and power given by means of Certificates of sale or mortgage, explained below, the entries in the Register Books will constitute the title to the ship.

Nature and object of Certificate of Registry

ENTRIES IN THE REGISTER BOOK SUBSEQUENT TO FIRST REGISTRY GENERAL.

40. In the specimen pages of a Registry Book in the forms marked R 3, R 4, R 5, and R 6, in the Appendix, are columns, the headings of which will, in a great measure, explain their use; but, to prevent mistake, the following detailed explanations and directions are added.

Explanation of columns in Register Book. R 3, R 4, R 5, and R 6, App.

41. Every Transaction is to be entered separately, and when the entry is complete, a line will be drawn across the whole page. Each transaction will be distinguished by a different number, and these numbers will be entered in column 1, beginning for each ship with the number *one*, and continuing with a successive number for each successive Transaction in the order in which they are respectively entered in the Book.

Col. 1, numbers denoting successive Transactions.

42. In column 2, will be entered Letters, the object of which is to facilitate the tracing of incumbrances and their respective priorities. These incumbrances will be either Mortgages effected by entry in the Register Book, or Certificates of Mortgage or Mortgages made under Certificates of Mortgage. Opposite the first mortgage or certificate of mortgage will be entered the capital

Col. 2, letters denoting priority of mortgages.

letter A. Opposite the next mortgage made at the Port of Registry, or the next certificate of mortgage, as the case may be, will be entered the capital letter B, and so on through the alphabet. When a mortgage is made under a Certificate of Mortgage and recorded in the Register Book, there must be placed opposite the entry the capital letter denoting the Certificate of Mortgage and the numeral 1, and if a second mortgage is made under the certificate, and recorded, it must be denoted by the same capital letter and the numeral 2, and so on. For example, if the certificate of mortgage is marked A., the first mortgage under it will be marked A 1, the second A 2. It will thus be easy, by looking down column 2, to see what mortgages exist, and as mortgages made under a certificate of mortgage have priority over other mortgages made subsequent to the issue of the certificate, it will be seen at a glance that if there is a mortgage denoted by the letter A 1, in column 2, that mortgage will take priority over mortgages denoted by subsequent letters of the alphabet, although they may have been entered previously to it in the Register Book. It is also desirable that every Mortgage, whenever mentioned or referred to in the Register Book, should be denoted by its own letter, as shown in the form R 4 and R 6 of the Appendix. The use of these letters will be understood without difficulty on referring to those forms and the explanation given of them below, paragraph 70 to 84, and 95.

Col. 3, names of persons from whom title derived.

43. In the third column will be inserted the names of the persons from whom the title, interest, or power, which is affected by the particular transaction is derived. These names will be taken either from the entry of the owners on first registry or from previous entries in the sixth column, and as the description and residence of the persons will already have been entered, it will not be necessary to enter these latter particulars in the third column, unless they have been changed since the previous entry. Wherever persons are entitled as joint owners, their names should be included in brackets, and the words "*Joint Owners*" be written opposite the bracket.

Col. 4, number of shares affected.

44. In the fourth column will be entered the number of shares affected by the transaction.

Col 5, date of registry.

45. In the fifth column will be entered the date at which the transaction is registered. This will be the actual date upon which the entry in the book is made, except in the case of a mortgage made under a certificate of mortgage, which must be entered as registered on the certificate at the date at which the mortgage has been actually recorded thereon. The date at which it is entered in the book should also be added. The hour as well as the day must be entered in all cases.

Col. 6, nature and date of transaction.

46. In the sixth column will be entered the nature and date of the transaction. The extent to which it is necessary to particularize will be obvious from the examples given below. The date of the instrument or event referred to should always be inserted.

47. In the seventh column will be entered the names of the persons who acquire any title or power by the transaction. Their residence and occupation must be entered in every case. The names of joint owners or joint mortgagees must be entered with brackets, and the words "*Joint Owners*" or "*Joint Mortgagees*" must be written opposite to them. Col. 7, names and description of persons acquiring title.

48. Column 8 is added for purposes of reference. In it will be entered opposite to the number of each transaction, the number of any subsequent transaction or transactions by which the interest acquired by the transaction opposite which the entry is made is transferred or disposed of. To this will be added a word or words denoting the effect of the subsequent transaction. The entry cannot of couse be made before the subsequent transaction is entered. Thus, for example, if a person acquires an interest in a ship or shares as owner, and subsequently mortgages it, and that mortgage is subsequently discharged, entries will be made in column 8 as follows, viz., opposite to the entry of the Bill of Sale to the owner the word "*mortgaged*" with the number of the entry of the mortgage, and the word "*discharged*" with the number of the entry of the discharge; and opposite the entry of the mortgage will be entered the word "*discharged*," with the number of the entry of the discharge. (See R 6, column 8, Nos. 1 & 3.) These entries in the case of mortgagees will cease on the discharge of the mortgage, and in the case of sales will not be carried beyond the point at which the interest entirely changes hands. Thus, if there are three successive sales of the same ship or shares, it will be sufficient to enter in column 8, opposite to the first sale a reference to the second sale, and opposite to the second sale a reference to the third sale, as the chain of reference is then complete. Col. 8, number and account of subsequent transaction, showing how interest is disposed of.

49. The object of the summary, comprising columns 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, is to show, upon each transaction, the state of the title for the time being, and to check the correctness of the other entries. In column 10 will be entered the names of the owners, bracketing and distinguishing the names and shares of joint owners. In column 11 will be entered the words "*Mortgage*," or "*Certificate of Mortgage*," where such incumbrances exist, with the principal sum due, or authorised to be raised, and the letter distinguishing the mortgage or certificate of mortgage. In column 12 will be inserted the names of the holders of any such mortgages, whether original mortgagees or transferees, or of the persons who are empowered to mortgage under certificates of mortgage, bracketing them as joint mortgagees, transferees or attornies, where they have joint interests or powers. In column 13 will be entered, opposite the name of each owner, the number of shares to which he is entitled. In order to keep the title distinct, great care must be taken to keep the number of the shares to which any owner is entitled in column 13, his name in column 10, the incumbrances on those shares in column 11, and the names of the incumbrancers in column 12 on the same line and opposite each other. With the Summary, cols. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.

same object, if an owner holds shares of which some are affected by mortgages, and of which others are unincumbered, or of which some are affected by one incumbrance and others by another, separate entries must be made in the summary for each different set of shares. In column 9 will be inserted, opposite to the name of each owner, the number or numbers of the transactions by means of which he has acquired his title, and also if there are any mortgages or certificates of mortgage, the number or numbers of the transactions by which those incumbrances were created and have become vested in the persons whose names appear in column 12. After completing these entries in the summary the Registrar will add up, in column 13, the number of shares and insert "64," and write opposite to the figures 64 the word "*total*," which will correspond with the date of the entry he has just made in column 5.

Col. 14, remarks.

50. In the column headed Remarks may be entered any particulars which are not specially provided for by these Instructions and which do not naturally fall under the headings of any of the other columns.

Cols. 1 to 7 contain the real register.

51. The Registrar will observe that with column 7 the Register properly so called ends, and, so far as the titles of persons entered are concerned, it would be complete if it stopped here. The subsequent columns are added for the sake of convenience, but the Registrar must bear in mind that the previous columns contain the true registry, and that it will not be safe to rely on the entries made in the summary without referring to the original entries.

Cols. 8 and 9 added for purposes of reference.

52. The Registrar will also observe that columns 8 and 9, if properly filled up, will greatly facilitate reference and enable persons to trace titles at a glance. Column 8 will show how the interest acquired by any particular transaction is subsequently disposed of, and column 9, by giving a reference to previous transactions affecting the same ship or shares, will enable any persons consulting the books at once to trace the history of the title.

Examples and further explanation given below.

53. The above explanations must be read in connexion with the examples given in forms R 3, R 4, R 5, and R 6, in the Appendix, and with the explanations of those forms given below, paragraphs 55 to 95. Those examples are selected so as to illustrate all, or nearly all, of the transactions which are likely to occur, and with their assistance the Registrar will have little difficulty in making the requisite entries. In order to prevent complication, the forms and examples are arranged as follows, viz.: first, those relating to *transfers;* secondly, those relating to *mortgages;* thirdly, those relating to *transmissions;* and lastly, a form is given containing *miscellaneous entries.* A list of various transactions is given in form R 10 of the Appendix, with references to the text and forms in the Appendix; so that the Registrar may in no case have any difficulty in referring to any example which the occasion may require.

R (10) App.

Forms of instruments to be used.

54. Forms of the following instruments, namely, Bills of Sale (form E), Instrument of mortgage (form I), Transfer of Mort-

gages (form K), Certificates of Mortgage (form M), Certificates of Sale (form N), Instrument of Revocation of Certificates of Mortgage and Sale (form O), are given in the Schedule to the Act. Printed forms of these instruments will be issued by the Commissioners of Customs, and the Registrars should insist on their being used whenever it is practicable. The Registrars will advise parties interested, that so far as relates to the dealings with, and the title to, the ship, no advantage whatever can be gained by the use of longer or more cumbrous instruments. If there are collateral arrangements between the parties they should be carried into effect by separate instruments.

Schedule to Act.

Forms E, I, K, M, N.

ENTRIES IN THE REGISTER BOOK RELATING TO TRANSFERS.

55. A transfer of a ship or of shares in a ship is always effected by a Bill of Sale, whether any purchase money passes or not. A form of the Bill of Sale is given in the Schedule to the Act, and is there marked E. The statutory form is not absolutely essential, but the Registrar ought not to admit any other form without the sanction of the Commissioners of Customs.

Transfer. s. 55.

56. The Registrar will see that the Bill of Sale is executed by the transferer, and attested by one or more witnesses. In the case of joint owners, the concurrence of all, if alive, must be obtained before any transfer of the share can be made.

Registrar to see to the execution of bill of sale. ss. 55, 37.

57. The capacity of the transferee to own British ships, or shares in British ships, must be authenticated by a declaration; the necessary forms are given in the Schedule to the Act, and are there marked F. and G. They must be filled up and made in the same manner and with the same strictness as on the first registry of a ship. On the production of the Bill of Sale, accompanied by the proper declaration, the Registrar will make in the Register Book the entries mentioned below, and will re-deliver the Bill of Sale to the transferee, having indorsed thereon the date and hour of the entry.

Declaration by transferee. s. 50.

58. On comparing Sections 35 and 36 of 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 89, with Sections 37 and 43 of the Merchant Shipping Act, the Registrar will observe, that the former Act permits partners to be registered as joint owners, and trustees of a joint stock company to be registered as such, while the latter Act declares that an incorporated company may be registered in its corporate name, but forbids the registry of any trust, and makes no provision for the entry of partners. The explanation of this difference between the two Acts is, that the provision of the Merchant Shipping Act, permitting five persons to be registered as joint owners, and forbidding any of them to sever their joint ownership, (*i. e.* to deal with their shares without the concurrence of all the rest,) is intended to prevent any inconvenience that might arise from the prohibition to register persons as partners or as trustees. In the case of partners, the whole of the partners, if not exceeding five, or such of them as the firm select, may be registered. In the

Explanation of joint ownership as regards partners and trustees. s. 37 & 43.

case of ships held in trust, it is for the beneficial owners to appoint any persons they please, not exceeding five, to be registered owners. An illustration is afforded by Transaction 3, 4, and 5, in form R 3 in the Appendix. Suppose that Messrs. Cole and Company are the real purchasers of ten shares, and wish to appoint Christopher White, Caleb White, and Cæsar White, their trustees, the names of the latter are entered as joint owners. They are then, as far as the Register is concerned, absolute owners; but no one of them can part with the property without the concurrence of the others. The beneficial owners, Messrs. Cole and Company, therefore run little risk of the commission of any breach of trust. Christopher White dies, and Dennis Black is appointed a new trustee by Messrs. Cole and Company; and in order to get his name inserted in the Register, Transactions 4 and 5 are completed, and thereupon Dennis Black becomes registered as joint owner with the former trustees. Of the existence of the trust, the Registrar, of course, knows nothing; his duty is confined to seeing that the requisitions of the Act are complied with and to making fresh entries in the Register Book.

Partners and trustees registered under former Acts.

59. The Registrar will have no difficulty in applying this system to cases where persons have been registered as partners or trustees before the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and a change takes place in the trusteeship or partnership. In such an event the surviving or continuing trustees or partners will be considered as absolute owners, and the shares will be dealt with in the same manner which is adopted in the Transactions numbered 3, 4, and 5, above explained.

Entries in Form R (3.)

60. In form R. 3, (in the Appendix,) is a specimen of a page in the Register Book, the entries in which relate chiefly to transfers. The transactions have been selected so as to illustrate various species of transfers of ships or shares and the corresponding entries. The several transactions are as follows:

Number 1. John Jones, the original owner, sells four shares to Andrew Brown.

Number 2. Andrew Brown sells four shares to John Robinson.

Number 3. John Jones sells ten shares to Christopher White, Caleb White, and Cæsar White, as joint owners.

Number 4. Christopher White dies, and an entry is made of the ten shares as belonging to the survivors, Caleb White, and Cæsar White, as joint owners.

Number 5. Caleb White and Cæsar White transfer their shares to be held in joint ownership by themselves and Dennis Black.

Number 6. John Jones sells sixteen shares to the Dublin Steam Packet Company.

Number 7. John Jones is prohibited, by Order of Court, from dealing with his remaining thirty-four shares.

Number 8. The Order is discharged.

Number 9. A Certificate of Sale is granted by all the owners of shares in the ship.

Lastly. The ship is sold under the Certificate to a foreigner, and the registry is closed.

61. The transaction Number 1 is conducted as follows : No. 1 Sale

John Jones, on the 30th December, 1856, executes a Bill of Sale, transferring four shares to Andrew Brown.

Andrew Brown produces the Bill of Sale to the Registrar on the 1st January, 1857, at 1 P. M., and makes a declaration of ownership in his presence. The Registrar then makes the entries appearing in the Form R 3, Number 1.

Having made these entries he indorses on the Bill of Sale the following words :—

"*Entered* 1*st January* 1857, *at* 1 P. M.,

"JOHN SMITH, *Registrar*."

and re-delivers the Bill of Sale to Andrew Brown.

John Jones, having thus parted with four shares, the Registrar fills in the columns of the *summary* as shown in R 3, Number 1.

The transaction is now complete, and Andrew Brown is, so far as the registry is concerned, absolute owner of the four shares in respect of which he is entered.

62. Number 2 requires no detailed explanation, as the process is similar to that in Number 1. No. 2 Sale

63. The peculiarity in Number 3 is that the Whites take as joint owners. The Registrar, therefore, will enter their names as joint owners in column 7, inclosing them in brackets, and adding the words "joint owners;" the result is, that the concurrence of all the joint owners, if alive, or of the survivors or survivor, if any are dead, will be required in any dealing with the shares. No. 3, joint ownership.

64. Transaction 4 requires attention. Christopher White dies, and consequently Caleb White and Cæsar White take the whole ten shares by survivorship. They cannot, however, deal with their shares till an entry of Christopher White's death is made in the books. Before making such an entry the Registrar requires a declaration by Caleb White and Cæsar White, in the form maked H in the Schedule to the Act, authenticated by the production of the burial certificate of Christopher White. On receiving the declaration the Registrar makes the entries appearing in Form R 8, Number 4. No. 4, survivorship.

65. The peculiarity in Transaction 5 is that the two Whites, Caleb and Cæsar, convey their interest to be held in joint ownership by themselves and Dennis Black. The Bill of Sale varies slightly from the previous one. The Registrar will observe that no consideration is stated in the last mentioned Bill of Sale, and that the whole effect of Transaction 5 is to make Dennis Black joint owner of ten shares with Caleb White and Cæsar White.—See above, paragraph 58. No. 5, Transfer by surviving joint owner to themselves and another.

66. Transaction No. 6 is a sale of sixteen shares to a Company incorporated under the name of the Dublin Steam Packet Company. In such cases the company will probably require to be No. 6, Sale to "Corporate Company."

registered in its corporate name, and, as before stated, provision for that purpose has been made in the Act; but there is nothing to prevent such a company from registering its ships in the name of individuals who will, as regards the company, be trustees, though they will not appear as trustees upon the Register Book.

Nos. 7 and 8, "Injunction," by Court of Chancery.

67. Transaction No. 7 shows the mode of entering an Order of Court, prohibiting John Jones from dealing with his shares. When such an order has been made, the Registrar will not, until it has been discharged by another order, enter any dealing with such shares on the part of John Jones or his representatives. The entry to be made on such order of discharge is shown in Transaction No. 8.

No. 9, "Certificate of Sale." ss. 77 to 83.

68. Transaction No. 9 is an entry of a Certificate of Sale. This document requires explanation. Certificates of Sale are statutory powers of attorney enabling owners to effect sales of their ships out of the country in which the port of registry is situate. The rules relating to these are contained in Sections 77 to 83 of the Merchant Shipping Act, and a form of the Certificate of Sale is given in the Schedule to the Act, and marked N.

The process is as follows:—On the 15th of January 1858, John Jones, John Robinson, Caleb White, Cæsar White, Dennis Black, and the Dublin Steam Packet Company, are owners of the ship, "Victory," registered in London, they apply for and execute a Certificate of Sale in the form marked (N.) in the Schedule to the Act, empowering James Simpson, master of the "Victory," to sell her within six months from the date of the Certificate for a sum not less than £20,000 at Bombay, Sydney, or Canton. The Registrar enters the Certificate in manner shown in form (R. 3) No. 9, and no further transaction can take place in respect of the ship while the certificate is outstanding.

On his arrival at Canton, James Simpson sells the ship to a person who is not a British subject; in this case, of course, the ship ceases to be a British ship, and no new registry can be made. It will be the duty, however, of James Simpson to produce the Bill of Sale to the British Consul, and to deliver to him the Certificate of Sale and the Certificate of Registry; and if James Simpsen neglects to perform that duty, he will incur a penalty not exceeding £100, while the purchaser will not by British law have any title whatever to the ship; and consequently, if she is brought into a British port, he may, notwithstanding he has paid his purchase money, be deprived of his property.

s. 81.

Example of exercise of power in favor of a British subject.

If instead of selling the ship to a foreigner at Canton, James Simpson were, on his arrival at Bombay, to enter into a contract with Stephen Malcolm, a British subject, for the sale of the ship "Victory," for £80,000, the process would be as follows: The transfer would be made by a Bill of Sale in the usual form, the instrument would purport to be made by the owners themselves, and would be executed in their names by James Simpson subscribing himself as their Attorney. James Simpson and Stephen

Malcolm would apply to the Registrar at Bombay, and produce to him the Bill of Sale, the Certificate of Sale, and the Certificate of Registry. The Bombay Registrar would return the Bill of Sale to the purchaser, retaining the Certificates of Sale and Registry, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; but before dealing with them, he would register the "Victory" anew at Bombay, without, however, requiring a new survey to be made. To the ordinary entries he would prefix the following:— Proceedings before Registrar at Bombay.

"*The ship 'Victory,' formerly of London, registered anew, in consequence of a Sale dated the* 1*st day of May*, 1858, *made by James Simpson, Attorney for John Jones and others, owners, under a Certificate of Sale, dated the* 15*th January*, 1858.

Having completed this part of the transaction, the Bombay Registrar would make an indorsement on the Certificate of Sale and Certificate of Registry to the following effect: Indorsement on certificates of sale and registry.

"*The* 1*st day of May*, 1858, *Bombay.*
"*I, the undersigned, Registrar of the Port of Bombay, hereby certify that the within mentioned Ship was this day sold to Stephen Malcolm, of this Port, Merchant.*

"(*Signed*)_____*Registrar.*"

And having done this, he would take the first opportunity of forwarding the Certificates to the Registrar of the Port of Registry, viz., London. On the arrival of the certificates in London, the London Registrar would conclude the transaction, and close the registry of the ship "Victory," by making in the Register Book the entry to the following effect:— Certificate forwarded to London.

"*Sold to Stephen Malcolm at Bombay, on the* 1*st May*, 1858, *and Registry closed.*"

If no sale is made under the certificate it must be returned to the port of registry, and retained and cancelled by the Registrar. In that case he will enter in column 8, opposite the entry of the certificate, the words, "*Cancelled the*_____*day of*_____ 185 , *no sale having been made.*" Cancelling certificate when no sale is made.

The duty of the Consul at a Foreign Port with respect to the endorsements on, and the forwarding of, the Certificates of Sale and Registry to the London Registrar is similar to that imposed upon the Registrar at a British Port. Duty of Consul.

It will be observed that, in the instance given, the ship "Victory" is supposed to be free from incumbrances. If such incumbrances exist, the Act provides that they shall not be affected by the sale, and directs that they shall be entered on the Certificate, and that the new Registry shall contain a notice of all such incumbrances as appear on the old Registry. To effect this, the Registrar Observations as to incumbrances.

must, in preparing the Certificate, enter upon it all mortgages or certificates of mortgage as they are entered in his Register Book. Such a state of circumstances, however, creates considerable complexity in the Registry and uncertainty in the title, and it will be the duty of the Registrar to impress upon the owners of vessels the expediency of discharging all mortgages or incumbrances before issuing a Certificate of Sale. To illustrate this by an example:—Suppose that in the case of the ship "Victory" a mortgage had been existing at the date of the issue of the Certificate of Sale, the consequence would have been that notice of the mortgage would have appeared on the Certificate of Sale and on the Register Book at Bombay. In point of fact, therefore, to the extent of the mortgage, two registries would be in existence at the same time, namely, the one in London and the one in Bombay; while, as respects the purchaser, the consequences would be most prejudicial, for the mortgagee might at any moment exercise his power of sale, and thereby entirely defeat the title of the purchaser.

Revocation of Certificate of Sale.

The form of entering revocations of Certificates of Sale, and the process in such cases, will be precisely the same as in the case of revocation of a Certificate of Mortgage, which is explained below, paragraph 82 and form R (4) in Appendix. Transaction No. 10.

Nominee of Court of Chancery. s. 63.

69. In cases where the Court of Chancery, or other Court having jurisdiction, vests the right to transfer the share of an unqualified person in some nominee under Section 63 of the Act, such nominee will execute a Bill of Sale to a purchaser in the usual form, and will prove his title to the Registrar by the production of the Order of the Court.

ENTRIES IN THE REGISTER BOOK RELATING TO MORTGAGES.

Law relating to Mortgages.

70. There are certain points of the law relating to mortgages to which it is desirable to call notice in the first instance, viz.:—

s. 69.

First, that mortgages rank in priority according to the date at which they are registered, and not according to the dates of the instruments by which they are created.

s. 71.

Secondly, That a mortgagee has an absolute power of selling the ship or shares which form his security, subject to the following restriction, viz., that if there are more mortgagees than one of the same ship or share, no second or subsequent mortgagee can sell without the concurrence of every prior mortgagee.

s. 68.

And, lastly, That upon an entry of a discharge of a mortgage in the Register Book the property revests without any reconveyance.

Evidence of mortgagees' right to be registered.

71. Between transactions relating to ownership and transactions relating to mortgages there is the material distinction that foreigners are allowed to be mortgagees of a ship, and consequently the declaration of nationality is in their case not required. The duty of the Registrar, therefore, is confined to seeing that the instruments of mortgage and the declarations authenticating any transmission of the mortgage title, are in accordance with the Act.

72. The form marked R (4) in the Appendix is a specimen page of a Register Book, with entries intended to illustrate the manner of entering mortgages and certificates of mortgage. The transactions on this page are as follows: Specimen of page of Register Book, with entries of mortgages, R 4, Ap.

Number 1. John Jones, being the owner of 64 shares, gives a Certificate of Mortgage to John Thompson, with power to raise 1,000*l.* with interest, not exceeding 5*l.* per cent., the power to be exercised at Calcutta within six months.

Number 2. John Jones mortgages his 64 shares to John Smith for 5,000*l.*, at 5*l.* percent. interest.

Number 3. John Thomson, acting under the Certificate of Mortgage, mortgages the 64 shares to Abel Brown for 1,000*l.*, with interest, at 5*l.* per cent.

Number 4. John Smith transfers his mortgage to Thomas Coutts.

Number 5. John Jones makes a further mortgage to Thomas Coutts, to secure the balance of an account current, with interest, at 5 per cent.

Number 6. Thomas Coutt's first mortgage is discharged.

Number 7. John Jones sells the 64 shares, subject to the mortgage to Abel Brown and the second mortgage to Thomas Coutts, or, in other words, sells his equity of redemption in the ship, to Edward Davis.

Number 8. Abel Brown, the Mortgagee under the Certificate of Mortgage, sells the whole ship to John Lewis.

Number 9. John Lewis gives a Certificate of Mortgage to Robert Green, to be executed at Quebec.

Number 10. John Lewis sends out a revocation of the Certificate of Mortgage.

73. Transaction 1. is a grant of a Certificate of Mortgage. These certificates are like Certificates of Sale, statutory powers of attorney; they are given for the purpose of enabling owners to effect mortgages of their ships or shares out of the country in which the Port of Registry is situate. The rules as to these certificates are contained in Sections 77 to 83, and a form of certificate of mortgage is given in the Schedule to the Act, and is there marked M. The steps in the transaction are as follows:— No 1. Certificate of Mortgage. ss. 77 to 83.

John Jones being desirous of enabling John Thompson, of Calcutta, merchant, to create a mortgage on the ship for securing 1,000*l.*, at interest, not exceeding 5*l.* per cent., applies to the Registrar of the Port of Registry to issue a Certificate of Mortgage. The Registrar having seen to the proper execution of the certificate, makes the several entries in the Register Book appearing in Transaction 1.

74. After this certificate is given, John Jones executes a second mortgage in the form 1. in the Schedule to the Act, and the Registrar enters the particulars as shown in Transaction No. 2. This mortgage, it will be observed, is marked B. in the second No. 2. Second Mortgage.

column. Finally the Registrar makes on the mortgage the following indorsement:—

"*Entered 3rd January*, 1858, *at* 1 P. M."

JOHN SMITH, Registrar.

No. 3. Mortgage under Certificate.

75. The ship arrives at Calcutta in April, 1858, and John Thompson determines to mortgage the ship to Abel Brown to secure 1,000*l.*, with interest, at 5 per cent.; a form of mortgage instrument accompanies the Certificate, and John Thompson, as attorney for John Jones, executes it in favor of Abel Brown. The Certificate of Mortgage and the mortgage instrument are produced to the Calcutta Registrar, who makes an indorsement thereon in manner appearing in the note to the form M. in the Schedule to the Act. The Certificate of Mortgage is sent to the Port of Registry, and produced to the Registrar on the 1st Dec., 1858, and he cancels and retains it and enters the name of Abel Brown in his book as mortgagee. This transaction is marked A 1 in the second column, thus denoting that it takes priority from the date of the Certificate under which it is made, and that it is prior to the mortgage marked B. In column 5 the Registrar enters "8 *May*, 1858, 2 *p. m.*:" as the date appearing on the Certificate as the date at which the mortgage was made, and he then adds in the same column "*Recorded* 1 *Dec.*, 1858."

No. 4. Transfer of Mortgage.

76. Transaction 4 is a simple transfer of the second mortgage from John Smith to Thomas Coutts. It is effected by an instrument in the form K. in the Schedule to the Act, and is marked B. in column 2. The Registrar will endorse on the instrument the day and hour of entry as in the case of mortgages, par. 74.

No. 5. Further charge.

77. Transaction 5 is a further charge upon the ship by John Jones to secure to Thomas Coutts the balance of an account current, in addition to the 5,000*l.* due to him under Transaction 4. The point to be noticed is, that such a charge, though made at the same time with the transfer of the previous mortgage, must be entered as a separate transaction. So if the further charge had been in favor of the original mortgagee instead of the transferee, it must no less have been entered as a separate transaction.

The entry is marked C. in column 2, thereby denoting that the mortgages marked A 1. and B. are both prior to it.

No. 6. Discharge of Mortgage. s. 68.

78. John Jones pays off Thomas Coutts' first mortgage for 5,000*l.*, and on John Jones producing the receipt for the money indorsed on the mortgage deed, and satisfying the Registrar that it is genuine, the Registrar makes the entries appearing in Transaction 6. No re-conveyance is of any use whatever, nor would it have been if Thomas Coutts had been first instead of second mortgagee, as the ship revests by the operation of the Act.

No. 7. Sale of ship subject to Mortgages.

79. John Jones sells his ship, subject to the existing mortgages. This is effected by a Bill of Sale, as if no mortgages existed. The entries need no explanation.

No. 8. Sale by first mortgagee. s. 71.

80. Abel Brown, who is the first mortgagee, is unable to get his money, and sells the ship under the power given to him by the Act. The sale is effected by a Bill of Sale in the same manner as in the case of a sale by the owner. The purchaser, John Lewis, gets a title free from incumbrances, and Thomas Coutts, the subsequent mortgagee, and John Lewis, the person to whom the equity of redemption has been sold, are thereby deprived of all right or title to the ship. It is most important that the Registrar should notice this effect of a prior mortgage, and should warn persons dealing with a ship of the risk they run in taking, subject to prior mortgages or Certificates of Mortgage.

No. 9. Certificate of Mortgage.

81. Transaction 9 is a Certificate of Mortgage, the steps in respect of which have been already explained in Transaction 1. It is introduced for the purpose of illustrating the way in which Certificates of Sale and mortgage (for the practice will be the same in both cases) may be revoked. The practice is as follows:

No. 10. Revocation of Certificate of Sale and Mortgage. s. 83.

82. In cases where a certificate of sale or mortgage has been granted, specifying the place or places at which the power may be exercised, the owner, who has obtained such certificate, or any subseqcent registered owner, who has obtained his title by transfer or transmission from such first-mentioned owner, may revoke the power. For this purpose the following steps must be taken:—

The owner who desires to revoke the Certificate must obtain from the Registrar an instrument in the Form marked O. in the Schedule to the Act.

The Registrar who has granted the certificate will then, by the earliest opportunity, send to the Registrar or Consular officer (as the case may be), of the place or places where the power is to be exercised, a duplicate of the instrument of revocation certified under his hand. He will also enter in his register-book the fact of the revocation, and that it has been so sent.

The Registrar or Consular officer, who receives such duplicate, will enter the same in a special book, kept for the purpose,—a Form of which is given in the Appendix, and is there marked (R 7),—and will give notice to any person seeking to exercise the power, conferred by the certificate of sale or mortgage, or to become a purchaser or mortgagee under the power, that it no longer has any operation, and will, if possible, indorse on such certificate notice to that effect. R 7. App.

Lastly, the Registrar or Consular officer receiving the duplicate revocation, will, by letter of advice under his hand, and at the first opportunity, inform the Registrar who has sent it, whether the power had been exercised or not previously to the receipt by him of the instrument of revocation sent to him, and the Registrar of the Port of Registry will note the same in the column headed Remarks, opposite the entry of the Certificate. A Form of the letter of advice is given in the Appendix, and is there marked (R 8). R 8. App.

Effect of revocation.

83. It will be obvious that the effect of the revocation depends upon the question whether the instrument of revocation reaches the Registrar or Consul at the place where the power is to be exercised, before or after the exercise of the power. It will not affect sales or mortgages made before it is received; but it will invalidate all sales or mortgages made at the place after it is received. It will, therefore, be the duty of the Registrar who issues the instrument of revocation, to despatch it by the first opportunity, and of the Registrar who receives it to record it at once, and to take especial care to give notice of it to persons who wish to deal under the certificate.

Application of these rules in Transaction 10. Effect of revocation.

84. The several steps in Transaction 10, Form (R 4), are as follows:—

John Lewis having granted a Certificate of Mortgage of the whole ship as shown in Transaction No. (9), becomes desirous of preventing the exercise of the power thereby given.

In order to effect this, he applies to the Registrar of the Port of Registry, and executes in his presence the instrument of revocation.

The Registrar, having entered the revocation as shown in Transaction 10 in the form R 4, forwards the instrument to the Registrar at Quebec, who retains the document, making an entry in the manner shown in the last column of Form (R 7) in the Appendix, and gives notice to the Registrar in London, stating that the power given by the Certificate has not been exercised. The London Registrar, on receiving intelligence from the Quebec Registrar, makes a note in his book to the effect shown in column 14 of Form R 4, Transaction 10.

R 7. App.

It will be observed that John Lewis, who granted the Certificate, is the person who revokes it. But if his interest had passed to any other person or persons, *e. g.*, a purchaser, or assignees in bankruptcy, or executors, and they had been duly registered, they might exercise the power of revocation no less than John Lewis himself.

ENTRIES IN THE REGISTER BOOK RELATING TO TRANSMISSIONS BY DEATH, MARRIAGE, AND BANKRUPTCY.

Transaction in Form R. 5.

85. Form R 5 in the Appendix is a specimen of entries relating to transmissions by death, marriage, and bankruptcy. The transactions are as follows:—

Number 1. John Jones, sole owner, dies, and by his will appoints Thomas Smith his executor, and leaves the ship to Anna Brown as legatee. Thomas Smith proves the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Number 2. Thomas Smith conveys the ship to Anna Brown.

Number 3. Anna Brown marries James Black.

Number 4. James Black becomes bankrupt, and Abraham Sturgis is appointed official assignee, and Thomas Edwards and Robert Inglis are appointed creditors' assignees.

Number 5. The assignees sell to Charles Green.

Number 6. Charles Green dies intestate, and Letters of Administration are granted to Richard Lane by the Consistory Court of London.

Lastly, the ship is broken up, and the Registry closed.

No. 1. Transmission on death.

86. If a registered owner dies, his executor or administrator is entitled to be registered in his place on making a declaration in the form marked H. in the Schedule to the Act, and producing to the Registrar the probate or letters of administration. The Registrar will not in any case recognize the title of any other person; he will leave it to the executor or administrator, by executing a Bill of Sale in favor of the person entitled under the will or upon the intestacy, to clothe such person with a right to be registered as owners. The executor or administrator is, in short, for the purposes of registry, the absolute owner.

Transactions (1) and (2) in Form R 5 in the Appendix, relate to a case where there is a will by which the property passes. In that case John Jones dies, having made his will, dated the 1st of December, 1856, whereby he bequeaths the ship "Victory" to Anna Brown, and appoints Thomas Smith his executor. Thomas Smith proves the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and having produced the probate to the Registrar, is entered as owner, without any notice of his capacity of executor, as shown in Transaction 1.

No. 2. Transfer of interest to legatee.

87. No notice of the bequest is given to the Registrar, but Thomas Smith being, in fact, only executor, executes a Bill of Sale in the ordinary form to Anna Brown, who thereupon is registered, as shown in Transaction 2.

No. 3. Transmission by marriage.

88. If a female owner marries, her husband becomes entitled to be registered in her place, unless there has been a previous settlement of her interest. With such settlement, however, the Registrar will have nothing to do, as it will be effected by a Bill of Sale from her in the usual form to the persons appointed trustees of the settlement as joint owners. The Bill of Sale must be executed before the marriage, and the trustees will be entered as joint owners on the register, without any notice of the trusts. If, however, the wife has not before marriage parted with her interest, her husband will upon the marriage become entitled to be registered in her place. In order to prove his title, he must produce the certificate of marriage, and a declaration must be made in the Form marked H. in the Schedule to the Act. In the example in the Appendix, Transaction (3), "Anna Brown," being the owner, is supposed to have married James Black without having previously parted with her interest.

No. 4. Transmission on bankruptcy.

89. Upon the bankruptcy of any owner or mortgagee the official assignee and creditors' assignees are entitled to be registered in his place. As the official assignee is appointed first he

will probably apply to be registered alone, and if so the Registrar will make such registry accordingly, reserving a space for the entry of the names of the creditors' assignees as soon as they apply, who will then become joint owners with the official assignee, and be entered accordingly. The evidence in both cases will be the production of the appointment under the seal of the Bankruptcy Court. The identity of the registered owners and the bankrupt will be proved by the declaration of some competent person.

An example of such an entry is given in Transaction 4.

No. 5.

90. Transaction 5, being a simple sale, needs no explanation.

No. 6. Example of transmission on intestacy.

91. Transaction 6, in the same Form, relates to a case where there is no will. In that case, Charles Green dies intestate, and letters of administration are granted to Richard Lane; Richard Lane becomes entitled to be registered, upon producing to the Registrar letters of administration, and is thereupon entitled, so far as the Registrar is concerned, to deal with the ship as an absolute owner.

Death of one joint owner.

92. The Registrar will observe that where persons are registered as joint owners, and one of them dies, the ship or shares pass by survivorship to the other or others, and nothing passes to the executor or administrator of the deceased. To meet such a case, a certificate of burial, accompanied by a declaration of identity, should be produced, and retained by the Registrar. The necessary entries in such a case are shown in Form R 3 in the Appendix, Transactions (4) and (5), and are explained in paragraph 64 above.

Transmission of Mortgages.

93. On the death or bankruptcy of a mortgagee, or in the case of the marriage of a female mortgagee, the interest of the person so dying, becoming bankrupt, or marrying, will be transmitted in precisely the same way as in the corresponding case of an owner. A form of declaration, marked I, for a mortgagee taking by transmission, is given in the Schedule to the Act. The nature of the evidence required, as well as the mode of making entries in these cases, will be understood without further explanation or example.

Evidence in countries where the law differs.

94. In any British possession abroad, where the law in respect of the evidence of death or marriage, or in respect of wills and intestacies, or in respect of bankruptcy, differs from that of England, the Registrar will, instead of the evidence above-mentioned, require such evidence, in each case, as, according to the ordinary rules of law in the country would be received as sufficient legal evidence of the matter or title to be proved.

SPECIMEN OF REGISTER, WITH MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES.

Specimen of register with miscellaneous entries. R 6 App.

95. Form R 6 in the Appendix contains entries of various descriptions, arranged without reference to subjects in the order in which they may occur in practice. The Transactions are as follows :—

Number 1. John Jones, being as before sole owner of the ship, sells 32 shares to Thomas Brown.

Number 2. John Jones sells 16 of his remaining shares to Robert Green.

Number 3. Thomas Brown mortgages his 32 shares for 1,000*l.* and interest, to Andrew Black.

Number 4. John Jones dies, having appointed William Smith and Eliza Davis his executor and executrix, who prove the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Number 5. Robert Green grants a Certificate of Mortgage as to his 16 shares to Abel Wood.

Number 6. William Smith dies, leaving his co-executrix, Eliza Davis, who is joint owner with him, surviving, and she accordingly is registered sole owner of their 16 shares.

Number 7. Andrew Black transfers his mortgage of 32 shares to Richard Emlyn.

Number 8. Abel Wood exercises the power of mortgaging 16 shares under the Certificate granted by Robert Green, in favor of Edward Ellis.

Number 9. Eliza Davis marries Charles Wood, and he is registered as owner of her 16 shares.

Number 10. Robert Green sells his 16 shares (subject to the mortgage to Edward Ellis made under the Certificate) to Thomas Brown.

Number 11. Charles Wood sells his 16 shares to Thomas Brown.

Number 12. Thomas Brown discharges Edward Ellis' mortgage on the 16 shares bought by Thomas Brown from Robert Green.

Number 13. Thomas Brown discharges Richard Emlyn's mortgage on the 32 shares bought by Thomas Brown from John Jones. Thomas Brown thus becomes sole owner of the ship, free from incumbrances.

Lastly, the ship is broken up near Pernambuco, and the Registry closed.

REGISTRY ANEW.

96. Registry anew is no longer required on the sale of a ship, unless the sale is made in pursuance of a Certificate of Sale. It may be convenient, however, to new owners to have a fresh registry; and, accordingly, it is provided, that the Registrar may, on application made to him, and on delivery up of the old Certificate of Registry, make such Registry anew, and grant a new Certificate of Registry. Registry anew. s. 88.

Whenever a ship is registered anew at any port other than that of her previous registry, the Registrar of the former port must apprise the Registrar of the latter port, by letter, in the following form:—

"*Port of*————, *day of*————, 18——.

"*Sir*,

"*The Certificate of Registry of the Ship*————, "*official No.*——*Port No.*——, *granted at your Port on* "*the*——*day of*————18——, *was this day de-* "*livered up and cancelled, and the ship registered anew at* "*this Port.*

"*Signed*————, *Registrar.*

"*To the Registrar of the*
"*Port of*————."

Registry of alteration. ss. 84, 85.

97. The old rule is still preserved, that a record must be made by the Registrar of any alteration in the registered description of a ship. A discretion, however, is vested in him either of registering the alteration and indorsing it on the Certificate of Registry, or of requiring the ship to be registered anew.

In exercising this discretion he will act as follows, viz:

Whenever any material alteration is made in a ship she must be re-measured according to the rules laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and must have a new Certificate of Registry; but if the alteration consists merely of a change in the dimensions of the engine-room or other closed in spaces, or of the addition or removal of a poop, roundhouse, or other similar change not affecting the original length or depth of the hull, it will be sufficient (unless the owners desire an entire remeasurement) to indorse the alteration on the existing Certificate of Registry. With respect to a vessel already registered under 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 89, any alteration whatever in her tonnage arising from the addition or removal of closed-in spaces or partitions and not affecting the original dimensions of the hull, may be indorsed on the existing Certificate of Registry, without requiring a remeasurement of the whole ship.

Alteration; by what Registrar recorded. ss. 84, 85, 86.

98. The duty of recording the alteration will devolve on the Registrar of the port where the alteration is made; or if it is made at a port where there is no Registrar, on the Registrar of the first port having a Registrar at which the ship arrives after the alteration is made. For example, suppose a ship to be registered at Liverpool, that she is altered at New York, and that Quebec is the first port having a British Registrar at which she arrives after having been altered; if the alteration is such as to require registry anew, the Quebec Registrar will grant a provisional certificate, and immediately forward the old certificate, with a statement of the facts, to the Liverpool Registrar, who will retain the old certificate and enter the particulars in his Register Book; but if the alteration is not such as to require Registry anew, the Quebec Registrar will indorse the alteration, taking care in this case also to inform the Liverpool Registrar, who will make a corresponding entry in his Book.

99. The Registrar, on granting the above provisional certificate, will warn the master that it will be his duty to deliver it up, and obtain a new certificate within ten days after the first subsequent arrival of the ship at her port of discharge in the United Kingdom, if she is registered in the United Kingdom, or if registered elsewhere, within ten days after her arrival in the British possession within which her port of registry is situate. The Registrar will also indorse a notice to this effect on the provisional Certificate. If the Master neglects to deliver up the certificate in compliance with the foregoing rules, the ship will no longer be recognized as a British ship, or, in other words, will cease to be entitled to the privilege and protection accorded by law to ships bearing the British flag.

Registrar to warn masters as to dealings with provisional certificate. ss. 86, 87.

TRANSFER OF REGISTRY.

100. If a ship is registered at one place, and all the parties interested in the ship, owners as well as mortgagees, concur in desiring the registry to be transferred to some other place, they may make an application to the Registrar of her port of Registry; on the receipt of which application, and on delivery up of the Certificate of Registry, the last-mentioned Registrar will forward to the Registrar of the other place an accurate transcript from his book of the ship and all the particulars relating thereto; and the latter Registrar will thereupon enter the particulars in his book, while the former Registrar will close his account of the ship. The Registrar of the port to which the registry is transferred will enter the ship in the usual form, prefixing the heading:

Transfer of Registry from one port to another. ss. 89, 90, and 91.

"REGISTRY TRANSFERRED *from* ——— *the* ——— *day of* ——— 18——.

101. The Registrar will take care that a consent to the transfer is shown by all parties in the manner pointed out by the Act, and he will, if possible, submit to the inspection of the owners and mortgagees themselves the transcript about to be forwarded to the new Registrar.

Consent of parties interested to be obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

102. The Registrar may refuse to comply with the requisitions of any person representing himself to be a registered owner or mortgagee, until the identity of the applicant is proved to the satisfaction of the Registrar by the evidence of some respectable person known to the Registrar, or by other sufficient evidence; and in all cases where the identity of any person named in any document, as for instance, a burial certificate, a certificate of marriage, the appointment of assignees, &c., requires to be proved, a declaration in proof of such identity must be produced, made according to the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Wm. IV., c. 62. A form of such declaration adapted to the case of a deceased testator is given in the form marked R 9 in the Appendix.

Proofs of identity.

Dispensing power of Registrar. s. 97.

103. A power is given to the Registrar of dispensing, under certain circumstances, with any declaration or evidence required by the Act. This power, however, is subject to the control of the Commissioners of Customs in the United Kingdom, and in the British possessions abroad to that of the Governor or other person administering the government of such possession. The Registrars must, therefore, refer in every case to such superior authorities.

R 0, App.

Shares of incapable persons. s. 99.

104. A ship, or share therein, may devolve on an infant, lunatic, or other person incapable of making the proper declaration, or doing the acts necessary to place his name on the register. In such cases it is provided that the guardian or committee, or, if there be none, any person appointed by a Court possessing jurisdiction in respect of the property of incapable persons, may make the declaration, or do the act required.

Documents to be filed. s. 61.

105. The Registrar will retain and file in his office the Surveyor's Certificate, the Builder's Certificate, the copy of the official condemnation, and all the declarations of ownership, and any evidence of burial or marriage produced to him.

Inspection of books.

Copies of entries. s. 92 & 107.

106. The Registrar will permit his books to be inspected at all reasonable times, on payment of a fee of a shilling. It will also be the duty of the Registrar to supply certified copies of any entries in his Register Book, or of any declaration, on payment of a fee of one shilling each copy.

Fees. s. 95.

107. All fees taken in the United Kingdom, will be paid to the Commissioners of Customs at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners direct. In the Colonies the fees will be paid into the Colonial Treasury at such times as the Colonial Government thinks fit.

Returns to be made. s. 94.

108. Registrars in the United Kingdom will, on the Registry of every ship, immediately transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping in London a copy of the entry in the Register Book; and on the entry of every subsequent transaction he will transmit in like manner a copy of such entry; forms for which purpose will be furnished by the Chief Registrar. Registrars in the Colonies will make these returns as often as the means of communication will allow.

Port of discharge.

109. In construing the above instructions, the first port at which a ship discharges any part of her cargo is to be considered her *port of discharge*.

APPENDIX.

FORM R 1.—See paragraph 9.

FORM OF APPROPRIATION BOOK.

Col. 1. — Official Number.	Col. 2. — Name of Ship.	Col. 3. — Tonnage.	Col. 4. — Whether Steam or Sailing Ship.	Col. 5. — Port of Registry.	Col. 6. — Date of Registry.	Col. 7. — Occasion of Appropriation.	Col. 8. — Date of Appropriation.
1,000	"John Bull"	200	Steamer	Liverpool	14 Nov. 1853	Certificate presented	1st May, 1855
1,001	"Argus"	500	Sailing	Liverpool	1st May, 1855	First Registry	1st May, 1855
1,002	"Fortitude"	300	Steamer	Liverpool	1st May, 1855	Registry anew	1st May, 1855

FORM R 2.—See paragraph 10.

FORM OF LETTER ADVISING THE APPROPRIATION OF OFFICIAL NUMBERS, TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE CHIEF REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING, CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON.

SIR—

Port _____ Date _____ 1855.

I beg to inform you that the Official Numbers allotted to this Port have been appropriated as per subjoined List, and the Certificates of Registry marked accordingly.

To the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London.

Signed _____ *Registrar.*

Official Number.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Whether Steam or Sailing Ship.	Port of Registry.	Date of Registry.	Occasion of Appropriation.	Date of Appropriation.
1,000	"John Bull"	200	Steamer	Liverpool	14th Nov. 1853	Certificate presented	1st May, 1855
1,001	"Argus"	500	Sailing	Liverpool	1st May, 1855	First Registry	1st May, 1855
1,002	"Fortitude"	300	Steamer	Liverpool	1st May, 1855	Registry anew	1st May, 1855

FORM R 4.—See paragraphs 33 and 70 to 8

Col. 1. Number of Transaction.	Col. 2. Letter denoting Mortgages & Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 3. Name of Person from whom Title is der	rs.
1	A.	John Jones.....	858.....
2	B.	John Jones.....	1858....
3	A 1.	John Thompson, Atty. for John Jones,	, 1858...
4	B.	John Smith.....	859.....
5	C.	John Jones.....	859.....
6	B.	Thomas Coutts.....	1859...

SPECIMEN OF REGISTER BOOK, WITH FIRST REGISTRY AND S

Official Number of Ship, 1021.

Port Number	Port of Registry	British or Foreign built	Whether a B if Steam
105	*London.*	*British.*	

Number of Decks	*One.*	Build	*Clincher.*
Number of Masts	*Three.*	Gallery	*None.*
Rigged	*Schooner.*	Head	*Male Bust.*
Stern	*Round.*	Framework	*Iron.*

TONNAGE.	No OF TONS.
Tonnage under Tonnage Deck	530 9
Closed-in Spaces above the Tonnage Deck, if any, viz.:	
Space or Spaces between Decks	*None.*
Poop	49
Roundhouse	*None.*
Other enclosed Spaces (if any), naming them	*None.*
Gross Tonnage, being Register Tonnage, if a Sailing Ship	579 9
If a Steamer, deduct allowance for Propelling Power, as per other side	92 2
Register Tonnage, if a Steamer	478 7

Names, Residence, and Description of the Owners, and Number of Sixty-four Shares held by each owner: John Jones, of Horsleydown, Surry, Cheesemonger, *Sixty-four Shares*

Dated *Twelfth day of December*, 1856.

Col. 1. Number of Transaction.	Col. 2. Letter denoting Mortgages & Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 3. Name of Person from whom Title is derived.	Col. 4. Number of Shares affected.	Col. 5. Date of Registry.	Col. 6. Nature and Date of Transaction.	Col. 7. Name, Residence, and Occupation of Transferee, Mortgagee, or other Person acquiring Title or Power.	Col. 8 Number Account of quent Trans showing Interest disp
1		John Jones – – –	4	January 1, 1857, 1 p. m.	Bill of Sale, dated December 30, 1856.	Andrew Brown of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Grocer.	Transferred. No. 2
2		Andrew Brown – –	4	January 2, 1857, 3 p. m.	Bill of Sale, dated January 1, 1857.	John Robinson, of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, Tailor.	Certificate of No. 9.
3		John Jones – – –	10	January 3, 1857, 11 a. m.	Bill of Sale, dated January 1, 1857.	Christopher White, Caleb White, Cæsar White, } Joint Owners All of Hull, in the County of York, Shipowners.	Transmitted vivorship. No. 4
4		Christopher White, Caleb White, Cæsar White, } Joint Owners.	10	January 10, 1857, 10 a. m.	Death of Christopher White on January 4, 1857.	Caleb White, Cæsar White, } Joint Owners All of Hull, in the County of York, Shipowners.	Transferred. No. 5.
5		Caleb White Cæsar White, } Joint Owners	10	January 11, 1857, 1 p. m.	Bill of Sale, dated January 10, 1857.	Caleb White, Cæsar White, Dennis Black, } Joint Owners. All of Hull, in the County of York, Merchants.	Certificate of No. 9.
6		John Jones – – –	16	January 12, 1857, 3 p. m.	Bill of Sale, dated January 11, 1857.	Dublin Steam Packet Company.	Certificate of S No. 9.
7		John Jones – – –	34	February 1, 1857, 4 p. m.	By Order of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 31st January, 1857. Transfer or other dealing prohibited until further Order.		Discharged. No. 8.
8		John Jones – – –	34	March 1, 1857, 2 p. m.	Order of the High Court of Chancery, dated January 31, 1857; discharged by Order of same Court, dated February 28, 1857.		Certificate of Sal No. 9.
9		John Jones John Robinson Caleb White, Cæsar White, Dennis Black, } Joint Owners. Dublin Steam Packet Company.	64	January 15, 1858, 10 a. m.	Certificate of Sale, dated Jan. 15, 1858.	James Simpson, Master of the "Victory."	Empowering J Sold to a Fore

WITH FIRST REGISTRY AND SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES RELATING TO TRANSFERS.

Name of Ship, "*Victory.*"

eign built ..... *British.*	Whether a Sailing or Steam Ship; if Steam, how propelled ..... *Steam, Screw.*	Where built ..... *Blackwall, in the County of Middlesex.*	When built ..... *6th day of December, 1856.*

Clincher.
None.
Male Bust.
Iron.

Measurements: Length from the forepart of the Stern under the Bowsprit to the aft side of the Head of the Sternpost, 164 feet 5 tenths. Main Breadth to outside of Plank, 6 feet 9 tenths. Depth in Hold from Tonnage Deck to Ceiling at Midships, 14 feet 0 tenths.

	No OF TONS.
	530 9
	None.
	49
	None.
	None.
	570 9
side	92 2
	478 7

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS FOR STEAMERS.

Deduction for Space required for Propelling Power (*as measured*) ..... TONS. 92 2
Length of Engine Room (if measured), 25 feet 1 tenth.
Number of Engines, *Two.*
Combined Power (estimated Horse Power), *Seventy.*

ty-four Shares

For dealings by John Jones see Numbers 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, below.

(Signed) _____ Registrar.

Col. 7. Name, Residence, and Occupation of Transferee, Mortgagee, or other Person acquiring Title or Power.	Col. 8. Number and Account of subsequent Transactions, showing how Interest disposed of	SUMMARY. Col. 9. Number of Transaction under which Title acquired.	Col. 10. Names of Owners.	Col. 11. Mortgages and Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 12. Names of Mortgagees and Attornies under Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 13. Number of Shares.	Col. 14. Remarks.
Andrew Brown of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Grocer.	Transferred. No. 2	No. 1.	John Jones – – – –			60	
			Andrew Brown – –			4	
			Total, January 1, 1854 –			64	
John Robinson, of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, Tailor.	Certificate of Sale. No. 9.	No. 1 & 2.	John Jones – – – –			60	
			John Robinson, – –			4	
			Total, January 2, 1854 –			64	
Christopher White, Caleb White, Cæsar White, Joint Owners All of Hull, in the County of York, Shipowners.	Transmitted by Survivorship. No. 4.	No. 2.	John Jones – – – –			50	
			John Robinson – –			4	
		No. 3.	Christopher White, Caleb White, Cæsar White, Joint Owners.			10	
			Total, January 3, 1857, –			64	
Caleb White, Cæsar White, Joint Owners All of Hull, in the County of York, Shipowners.	Transferred. No. 5.	No 2.	John Jones – – – –			50	
			John Robinson – –			4	
		No. 3 & 4.	Caleb White, Cæsar White, Joint Owners			10	
			Total, January 10, 1857 –			64	
Caleb White, Cæsar White, Dennis Black, Joint Owners. All of Hull, in the County of York, Merchants.	Certificate of Sale. No. 9.	No. 2.	John Jones – – – –			50	
			John Robinson – –			4	
		No. 4 & 5.	Caleb White, Cæsar White, and Dennis Black, Joint Owners.			10	
			Total, January 11, 1857 –			64	
Dublin Steam Packet Company.	Certificate of Sale. No. 9.	No. 2.	John Jones – – – –			2	
			John Robinson – –			4	
		No. 5.	Caleb White, Cæsar White, Dennis Black, Joint Owners			10	
		No. 6.	Dublin Steam Packet Company,			16	
			Total, January 12, 1857 –			64	
	Discharged. No. 8.	No. 2.	John Jones – – – –			34	
			John Robinson – –			4	
		No. 5.	Caleb White, Cæsar White, Dennis Black, Joint Owners			10	
		No. 6.	Dublin Steam Packet Company			16	
			Total, February 1, 1857 –			64	
	Certificate of Sale. No. 9.	No. 2.	John Jones – – – –			34	
			John Robinson – –			4	
		No. 5.	Caleb White, Cæsar White, Dennis Black, Joint Owners			10	
		No. 6.	Dublin Steam Packet Company,			16	
			Total, March 1, 1857 –			64	
James Simpson, Master of the "Victory."	Empowering James Simpson to sell the Ship for a sum not less than 20,000*l.*, at Bombay, Sydney, or Canton, within six months from date of Certificate. Sold to a Foreigner at Canton on June 1, 1858, Certificate of Registry returned and cancelled, and registry closed, December 1, 1858.						

FORM R 4.—See paragraphs 33 and 70 to 84.

SPECIMEN OF ENTRIES IN REGISTER BOOK, REI

Col. 1. Number of Transaction.	Col. 2. Letter denoting Mortgages & Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 3. Name of Person from whom Title is derived.	Col. 4. Number of Shares affected.	Col. 5. Date of Registry.	Col. 6. Nature and Date of Transaction.	Col. 7. Name, Residence, and Occupation of Transferree, Mortgagee, or other Person acquiring Title or Power.	Col. 8. Number and Account of subsequent Transactions showing how Interest disposed o
1	A.	John Jones.....	64	January 1, 1858, 11 a. m.	Certificate of Mortgage, with power to raise £1,000 at Interest, not exceeding 5 per cent., the power to be exercised at Calcutta, within 6 months.	John Thompson, of Calcutta, Merchant, appointed Attorney.	Entry of Mortgage No. 3. Sale by Mortgagee No. 8.
2	B.	John Jones.....	64	January 3, 1858, 1 p. m.	Mortgage, dated January 2, 1858, for £5,000, with Interest at 5 per cent.	John Smith, of Frome, in the County of Somerset, Grocer.	Transferred. No. 4. Discharged. No. 6.
3	A 1.	John Thompson, Atty. for John Jones, ...	64	Registered on Certificate, May 1, 1858, 2 p. m. Recorded in this Book, Dec. 1, 1858.	Mortgage under Certificate, dated Calcutta, May 1, 1858, to secure £1,000, with Interest at 5 per cent Certificate of Mortgage, cancelled.	Abel Brown, of Calcutta, Banker.	Sale by Mortgagee. No. 8.
4	B.	John Smith.....	64	January 1, 1859, 10 a. m.	Transfer of Mortgage B, dated December 31, 1858.	Thomas Coutts, of Limehouse, Ship Chandler.	Discharged. No. 6.
5	C.	John Jones.....	64	January 10, 1859, 11 a. m.	Mortgage, dated December 31, 1858, to secure sum due on Account Current, with Interest at 5 per cent.	Thomas Coutts, of Limehouse, Ship Chandler.	Sale by first Mortgagee. No. 8.
6	B.	Thomas Coutts.....	64	January 10, 1858, 3 p. m.	Discharge of Mortgage B. for £5,000 and Interest. Receipt dated January 9, 1859.		
7		John Jones.....	64	January 20, 1859, 11 30 a. m.	Bill of Sale, dated January 19, 1859, subject to Mortgages A 1, and C.	Edward Davies, of Greenwich, Ship Owner.	Sale by first Mortgagee. No. 8.
8	A 1.	Abel Brown.....	64	January 30, 1859, 12, noon.	Bill of Sale, dated January 29, 1859, under Mortgage A 1.	John Lewis, of Rotherhithe, Merchant.	Certificate of Sale. No. 9.
9	D.	John Lewis.....	64	January 10, 1860, 11 a. m.	Certificate of Mortgage, with power to raise £2,000, at Interest, not exceeding 5 per cent. at Quebec, within six months.	Robert Green, of Quebec, Ship Owner.	Revoked. No. 10.
10	D.	John Lewis.....	64	January 20, 1860, 1 p. m.	Revocation of Certificate of Mortgage, dated January 10th, 1860. Sent to Registrar at Quebec Jany. 21st, 1860.		

S IN REGISTER BOOK, RELATING TO MORTGAGES.

Col. 7. , Residence, and ion of Transferree, ee, or other Person g Title or Power.	Col. 8. Number and Account of subsequent Transactions, showing how Interest disposed of.	SUMMARY. Col. 9. Number of Transaction under which Title acquired.	Col. 10. Names of Owners.	Col. 11. Mortgages and Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 12. Names of Mortgagees and Attornies under Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 13. Number of Shares.	Col. 14. Remarks.
mpson, of Calcutta, hant, appointed Atty.	Entry of Mortgage. No 3. Sale by Mortgagee. No. 8.	No. 1.	John Jones.....	Certificate of Mortgage, £1,000 and Interest.	John Thompson.	64	
			Total, January 1, 1858.....	.....	.....	64	
ith, of Frome, in unty of Somerset, r.	Transferred. No. 4.	No. 1.	John Jones.....	Certificate of Mortgage (A) £1,000 and Interest	John Thompson..	64	
	Discharged. No. 6.	No. 2.	.....	Mortgage (B) £5,000 and Interest.	John Smith.....	—	
			Total, January 8, 1858....	.....	.....	64	
wn, of Calcutta, r.	Sale by Mortgagee. No. 8.	No. 1 & 3.	John Jones.....	Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
		No. 2.	.....	Mortgage (B.) £5,000 and Interest.	John Smith.....	—	
			Total, December 1, 1858....	.....	.....	64	
outts, of Lime- Ship Chandler.	Discharged. No. 6.	Nos. 1 & 3.	John Jones.....	Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
		Nos. 2 & 4.	.....	Mortgage (B.) £5,000 and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
			Total, January 1, 1859.....	.....	.....	64	
outts, of Lime- Ship Chandler.	Sale by first Mortgagee. No. 8.	Nos. 1 & 3.	John Jones.....	Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
		Nos. 2 & 4.	.....	Mortgage (B.) £5,000 and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
		No. 5.	.....	Mortgage (C.) Sum on Account Current and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
			Total, January 1, 1859.....	.....	.....	64	
		No. 1 & 3.	John Jones.....	Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
		No 5.	.....	Mortgage (C.) Sum on Account Current and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...		
			Total, January 10, 1859...	.....	.....	64	
vies, of Green- hip Owner.	Sale by first Mortgagee. No. 8.	Nos. 1, 3, & 7.	Edward Davies.....	Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
		No. 5.	.....	Mortgage (C.) Sum on Account Current and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
			Total, January 20, 1859.....	.....	.....	64	
of Rotherhithe, nt.	Certificate of Sale. No. 9.	Nos. 1, 3, & 8.	John Lewis.....	.....	.....	64	
			Total, January 30, 1859.....	.....	.....	64	
en, of Quebec, ner.	Revoked. No. 10.	Nos. 8 & 9.	John Lewis.....	Certificate of Mortgage (D.) £2,000 and Interest.	Robert Green.....	64	
			Total, January 10, 1860.....	.....	.....	64	
		Nos. 8 & 9.	John Lewis.....	Certificate of Mortgage (D.) £2,000 and Interest.	Robert Green.. ..	64	Notice received from Registrar at Quebec, that on February 10, 1860, no Mortgage was there recorded on the Certificate
		No. 10.	.....	Revocation sent.			
			Total, January 20, 1860....	.....	.....	64	

SUMMARY.			Col. 14.
Col. 11. Mortgages and Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 12. Names of Mortgagees and Attornies under Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 13. Number of Shares.	Remarks.
Certificate of Mortgage, £1,000 and Interest.	John Thompson.	64	
.....	.....	64	
Certificate of Mortgage (A) £1,000 and Interest	John Thompson..	64	
Mortgage (B) £5,000 and Interest.	John Smith.....	—	
.....	.....	64	
Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
Mortgage (B.) £5,000 and Interest.	John Smith.....	—	
.....	.....	64	
Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
Mortgage (B.) £5,000 and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
.....	.....	64	
Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
Mortgage (B.) £5,000 and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
Mortgage (C.) Sum on Account Current and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
.....	.....	64	
Mortgage (A 1.) £1,000 and Interest.	Abel Brown.....	64	
Mortgage (C.) Sum on Account Current and Interest.	Thomas Coutts...	—	
.....	.....	64	

FORM R 6.—See paragraphs 33 and 95.

Col. 1. Number of Transaction.	Col. 2. Letter denoting Mortgages & Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 3. Name of Person from whom Title is de	SUI Ce
1		John Jones	... ...
2		John Jones	... ...
3	A.	Thomas Brown	... M ... ...
4		John Jones	... M a ... ...
5	B.	Robert Green	.. M a Ce (e ...
6		William Smith, Eliza Davies, } Joint	.. M
		Robert Green	C

FORM R 5.—See paragraphs 83 and 85 to 94.

SPECIMEN OF ENTRIES IN REGISTER BOOK RELATING TO TRANSMISSION

Col. 1. Number of Transaction.	Col. 2. Letter denoting Mortgages & Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 3. Name of Person from whom Title is derived.	Col. 4. Number of Shares affected.	Col. 5. Date of Registry.	Col. 6. Nature and Date of Transaction.	Col. 7. Name, Residence, and Occupation of Transferee, Mortgagee, or other Person acquiring Title or Power.	Col. 8. Number and Account of subsequent Transaction, showing how Interest disposed of.
1		John Jones.....	64	January 1, 1857, 1 p. m.	Dies on the 10th December, 1856. Will dated the 1st December, 1856, appointing Thomas Smith Executor. Probate granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 20th December, 1856.	Thomas Smith, of Harrow, in the County of Middlesex, Inkeeper.	Transfered No. 2.
2		Thomas Smith.....	64	March 1, 1857, 11 a. m.	Bill of Sale, dated the 29th February, 1857.	Anna Brown, of Limehouse, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster.	Transmitted by Marriage, No. 3.
3		Anna Brown.....	64	August 10, 1857. 10 a. m.	Marriage of Anna Brown to James Black on the 1st August, 1857.	James Black, of Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey, Merchant.	Transmitted by Bankruptcy, No. 4.
4		James Black.....	64	October 1, 1857, 10. 15 a. m. and October 4, 1857, 10 a. m.	James Black adjudged Bankrupt. Abram Sturgis appointed Official Assignee on the 30th September, 1857. Thomas Edwards and Robert Inglis appointed Creditors' Assignees on the 3rd Octr., 1857.	Abraham Sturgis, of 101, Leadenhall Street, Official Assignee. Thomas Edwards, of 20, Thames Street, in the City of London, Merchant, and Robt. Ingles, of Blackwall, in the County of Middlesex, Shipowner. } Joint Owners.	Transferred No. 5.
5		Abram Sturgis, Thos. Edwards, Robert Inglis, } Joint Owners	64	October 30, 1857, 3. p. m.	Bill of Sale, dated the 29th October, 1857.	Charles Green, of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Land Agent.	Transmitted by death Intestate, No. 6.
6		Charles Green.....	64	December 12, 1857, 3. 15 p. m.	Dies Intestate, the 1st December, 1857. Letters of Administration granted to Richard Lane, of Hull, Merchant, by the Consistory Court of London, on the 10th December, 1857.	Richard Lane, of Hull, Merchant.	

Ship broken up at Liverpool, and Certificate of Registry returned and cancelled,

TING TO TRANSMISSIONS BY DEATH, MARRIAGE, AND BANKRUPTCY.

Col. 7. — idence, and f Transferee, r other Person tle or Power.	Col. 8. — Number and Account of subsequent Transaction, showing how Interest disposed of.	SUMMARY. Col. 9. — Number of Transaction under which Title acquired.	Col. 10. — Names of Owners.	Col. 11. — Mortgages and Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 12. — Names of Mortgagees and Attornies under Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 13. — Number of Shares.	Col. 14. — Remarks.
, of Harrow, in of Middlesex,	Transfered No. 2.	No. 1.	Thomas Smith			64	
			Total, January 1, 1857			64	
of Limehouse, of Middlesex,	Transmitted by Marriage, No. 3.	No. 2.	Anna Brown			64	
			Total, March 1, 1857			64	
f Bermondsey, ty of Surrey,	Transmitted by Bankruptcy, No. 4.	No. 3.	James Black			64	
			Total, August 10, 1857			64	
gis, of 101, treet, Offi- rds, of 20, et, in the don, Mer- bt. Ingles, l, in the Middlesex, (Joint Owners.)	Transferred No. 5.	No. 4.	Abram Sturgis, Thomas Edwards, Robert Inglis, (Joint Owners.)			64	
			Total, October 4, 1857			64	
, of Westmin- ounty of Mid- Agent.	Transmitted by death Intestate, No. 6.	No. 5.	Charles Green			64	
			Total, October 30, 1857			64	
of Hull, Mer-		No. 6.	Richard Lane			64	
			Total, December 12, 1857			64	

f Registry returned and cancelled, and Registry closed, March 1, 1858.

FORM R 6.—See paragraphs 33 and 95.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSAC

Col. 1. Number of Transaction.	Col. 2. Letter denoting Mortgages & Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 3 Name of Person from whom Title is derived.	Col. 4. Number of Shares affected.	Col. 5. Date of Registry.	Col. 6. Nature and Date of Transaction.	Col. 7. Name, Residence, and Occupation of Transferee, Mortgagee, or other Person acquiring Title or Power.	Col. 8 Number Account of quent Trans showing Interest disp
1		John Jones	32	January 1, 1858, 11 a. m.	Bill of Sale, dated 31st December, 1857.	Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Ship Owner.	Mortgaged N
2		John Jones	16	January 10, 1858, 3 p. m.	Bill of Sale, dated 9th January, 1858.	Robert Green, of 3, Hyde Park Square, London, Banker.	Certificate of gage No. 5. Entry of Mo No. 8. Sold subject to gage, No. 10
3	A.	Thomas Brown	32	February 1, 1858, 12. 30 a. m,	Mortgage, dated 31st January, 1858, for securing £1,000 and Interest at 4 per cent.	Andrew Black, of 9, Saint Swithin's Lane, London, Ship Chandler.	Transferred N Discharged N
4		John Jones	16	March 1, 1858, 11 a. m.	John Jones dies on the 20th Feby., 1858. Will dated 2nd Feby. 1858, appointing Wm. Smith and Eliza Davies Executors. Probate granted to them by Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 25th February, 1858.	William Smith, of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and Eliza Davies, of Enfield, in the same County, Spinster, } Joint Owners.	Transmitte Survivorship, and by Marri No. 9.
5	B.	Robert Green	16	April 1, 1858, 1 p. m.	Certificate of Mortgage, with power to raise £2,000, at Interest, not exceeding 5 per cent. at Calcutta, within six months.	Abel Wood, of Calcutta, Merchant, appointed Attorney.	Mortgaged m Certificate No
6		William Smith, Eliza Davies, } Joint Owners	16	April 20, 1858. 4 p. m.	William Smith dies on the 15th April, 1858.	Eliza Davies, of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster.	Transmitted Marriage No.
7	A.	Andrew Black	32	August 1, 1858. 12 noon.	Transfer of Mortgage, dated 30th April, 1858.	Richard Emlyn, of Rotherhithe, in the County of Surrey, Merchant.	Discharged No.
8	B 1.	Abel Wood, Attorney for Robert Green.	16	Registered on Certificate, July 1, 1858, 3. 30 p. m. Recorded in this Book, October 31, 1858, 1 p.m.	Mortgage under Certificate for £1,500 and Interest at 4½ per cent. Certificate of Mortgage, cancelled.	Edward Ellis, of Calcutta, Banker.	Discharged No.
9		Eliza Davies	16	November 1, 1858, 2 p. m.	Marriage of Eliza Davies to Charles Wood on the 20th October 1858.	Charles Wood, of 3, Park Crescent, Hyde Park, Barrister.	Transferred No.
10		Robert Green	16	November 15, 1858, 10. 15 a. m.	Bill of Sale, dated 14th November, 1858, subject to Mortgage (B 1)	Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Ship Owner.	
11		Charles Wood	16	December 1, 1858, 11 a. m.	Bill of Sale, dated 28th November, 1858.	Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Shipowner.	
12	B 1.	Edward Ellis	16	December 10, 1858.	Discharge of Mortgage (B 1) for £1,500 and Interest at 4½ per cent. Receipt dated 9th December, 1858.	Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Shipowner.	
13	A.	Richard Emlyn	32	December 12, 1858.	Discharge of Mortgage A. for £1,000 and Interest at 4 per cent. Receipt dated 12th December, 1858.	Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Shipowner.	

Ship stranded near Pernambuco, and broken up in August, 1859. Certificate of Re

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS.

Col. 7. Name, Residence, and Occupation of Transferee, Mortgagee, or other Person acquiring Title or Power.	Col. 8. Number and Account of subsequent Transaction, showing how Interest disposed of.	SUMMARY. Col. 9. Number of Transaction under which Title acquired.	Col. 10. Names of Owners.	Col. 11. Mortgages and Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 12. Names of Mortgagees and Attornies under Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 13. Number of Shares.	Col. 14. Remarks.
Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Ship Owner.	Mortgaged No. 3.	No. 1.	John Jones Thomas Brown Total, 1st January, 1858			32 32 64	
Robert Green, of 2, Hyde Park Square, London, Banker.	Certificate of Mortgage No. 5. Entry of Mortgage No. 8. Sold subject to Mortgage, No. 10.	No. 1. No. 2.	John Jones Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 10th January, 1858			16 32 16 64	
Andrew Black, of 9, Saint Swithin's Lane, London, Ship Chandler.	Transferred No. 7. Discharged No. 13.	No. 1 & 3. No. 2.	John Jones Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 1st February, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest.	Andrew Black	16 32 16 64	
William Smith, of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and Eliza Davies, of Enfield, in the same County, Spinster, } Joint Owners.	Transmitted Survivorship, No 6, and by Marriage, No. 9.	No. 4. Nos. 1 & 3. No. 2.	{ William Smith, } Joint Owners { Eliza Davies, } Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 1st March, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest.	Andrew Black	16 32 16 64	
Abel Wood, of Calcutta, Merchant, appointed Attorney.	Mortgaged under Certificate No. 8.	No. 4. Nos. 1 & 3. Nos. 2 & 5.	{ William Smith, } Joint Owners { Eliza Davies, } Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 1st April, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest. Certificate of Mortgage (B.) £2,000 and Interest.	Andrew Black Abel Wood	16 32 16 64	
Eliza Davies, of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster.	Transmitted by Marriage No. 9.	Nos 4 & 6. Nos 1 & 3. Nos. 2 & 5.	Eliza Davies Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 20th April, 1858.	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest. Certificate of Mortgage (B.) £2,000 and Interest.	Andrew Black Abel Wood	16 32 16 64	
Richard Emlyn, of Rotherhithe, in the County of Surrey, Merchant.	Discharged No. 13.	Nos 4 & 6 Nos. 1, 3, & 7. Nos. 2 & 5.	Eliza Davies Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 1st August, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest. Certificate of Mortgage (B.) £2,000 and Interest.	Richard Emlyn Abel Wood	16 32 16 64	
Edward Ellis, of Calcutta, Banker.	Discharged No. 12.	Nos. 4 & 6. Nos. 1, 3, & 7 Nos. 2, 5, & 8.	Eliza Davies Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 31st October, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest. Mortgage (B 1.) £1,500 and Interest,	Richard Emlyn Edward Ellis	16 32 16 64	Certificate of Mortgage cancelled.
Charles Wood, of 3, Park Crescent, Hyde Park, Barrister.	Transferred No. 11	Nos. 6 & 9. Nos. 1, 3, & 7. Nos. 2, 5, & 8.	Charles Wood Thomas Brown Robert Green Total, 1st November, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest. Mortgage (B 1.) £1,500 and Interest,	Richard Emlyn Edward Ellis	16 32 16 64	
Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Ship Owner.		Nos 6 & 9. Nos. 1, 3, & 7. Nos. 2, 5, 8, & 10.	Charles Wood Thomas Brown { Thomas Brown Total, 15th November, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest. Mortgage (B 1.) £1,500 and Interest.	Richard Emlyn Edward Ellis	16 32 16 64	
Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Shipowner.		Nos. 9 & 11. Nos. 1, 3, & 7. Nos 2, 5, 8, & 10.	Thomas Brown Thomas Brown { Thomas Brown Total, 1st December, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest. { Mortgage (B 1.) £1,500 and Interest.	Richard Emlyn Edward Ellis	16 32 16 64	
Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Shipowner.		Nos. 2, 5, 8, & 10. Nos. 1, 3, & 7.	{ Thomas Brown Thomas Brown Total, 10th December, 1858	Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest.	Richard Emlyn	32 32 64	
Thomas Brown, of Stepney, Shipowner.		Nos. 1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 12, & 13.	Thomas Brown Total, 12th December, 1858			64 64	

broken up in August, 1859. Certificate of Registry returned and cancelled, and Registry closed.

SU

IMARY.

Col. 11. Mortgages and rtificates of Mortgage.	Col. 12. Names of Mortgagees and Attornies under Certificates of Mortgage.	Col. 13. Number of Shares.	Col. 14. Remarks.
C			
		32	
		32	
		64	
C		16	
		32	
		16	
M			
		64	
		16	
Mortgage (A.) £1,000 and Interest.	Andrew Black	32	
M		16	
		64	
M		16	
ortgage (A.) £1,000 Mnd Interest.	Andrew Black	32	
		16	
		64	
M			
M		16	
ortgage (A.) £1,000 Mnd Interest.	Andrew Black	32	
rtificate of Mortgage B). £2,000 and Interest.	Abel Wood	16	
		64	
M			
		16	
Mortgage (A) £1,000 and Interest.	Andrew Black	32	
rtificate of Mortgage	Abel Wood	16	
		64	

FORM R 7.—See paragraphs 82 & 84.

FORM OF BOOK IN WHICH TO ENTER TRANSACTIONS UNDER CERTIFICATES OF SALE AND MORTGAGE, AND REVOCATIONS THEREOF.

Name and Official Number of Ship.	Port of Registry.	Nature of Certificate.	Name and description of Owner by whom the power is given.	Name and description of the person to whom the power is given.	Place of Exercise of Power.	Record of Exercise of Power.	Record of Revocation.
Argo, No. 2,025.	Liverpool.	Power to mortgage 64 shares to raise 2,000*l.* with interest at 5 per cent., within six months from date of Certificate.	John Lewis, of Rotherhithe, Merchant.	Robert Green, of Quebec, Shipowner.	Quebec.		Instrument of revocation dated 20 January, 1860, produced and recorded the 20th February, 1860, at 12.15 P. M.

FORM R 8.—See paragraph 82

FORM OF LETTER ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT OF A DUPLICATE REVOCATION.

To the Registrar of _____

I hereby certify that I have on this _____ day of _____ 18__ received from you an instrument of revocation dated the _____ day of _____, and purporting to revoke a Certificate of Mortgage, dated the _____ day of _____ which was issued at the instance of _____ to _____, and by which power was given to mortgage the ship _____ of _____, official number ____, for the purpose of raising any sum not exceeding _____ *l.*, and interest at _____ per centum interest within six months from the date of such certificate; and I hereby advise you that the power so given has not been exercised at this port (*or, as the case may be*, that the power so given has been exercised to the extent of _____ *l.*, and interest at _____ *l.*, per centum in favor of _____ of _____ by entry on the certificate dated the _____ day of _____).

Signed _____,

Registrar of Port of _____.

FORM R 9.—See paragraph 102.

DECLARATION OF IDENTITY OF TESTATOR.

I, A. B., of———— in the County of————, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was well acquainted with C. D., of————in the County of———— the person appearing by the Register Book to be the owner of———— shares in the ship————, of

and I say that the said C. D. is dead, and that the said C. D. is the same person as the C. D. mentioned in the burial certificate, marked with the letter————, and annexed to this my declaration, and is the same person as the C. D. mentioned as the Testator in the probate copy of the will dated, the———— day of————, purporting to be the probate copy of the will of C. D., of————, in the County of————, and shown to me at the time of making this my declaration. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King William IV., intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in the various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provision for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths.'"

Signed and declared by me, A. B., in the presence of————, Justice of the Peace, acting in and for———— this———— day of———— 18——.

NOTE.—*The above Declaration must be made in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorised by law to administer an Oath.*

FORM R 10.—See paragraph 53.

LIST of various TRANSACTIONS for which different entries in the Register Books, or other Entries, Letters of Advice, or Indorsements by the Registrars are required, with reference to the Text and Specimen Forms in the Appendix.

NATURE OF TRANSACTION.	Reference to paragraph in Text.	Reference to Form in Appendix, with number of Transaction.
OFFICIAL NUMBERS.		
Official number.—Entry of on Certificate of Registry,	7 and 9	—
Official number.—Entry of in Appropriation Book,	9	R 1.
Official number.—Letter of advice of appropriation of,	10	R 2.
EVIDENCE OF OWNERSHIP, &c.		
Declarations of Ownership—General,	20 to 24 & 57	—
Builder's Certificate,	26	—
Official Copy of condemnation,	28	—
Certificate of Survey.	17	—
FIRST REGISTRY.		
First Registry of a Ship,	31 to 33	R 3.
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY.		
Certificate of Registry,	34	—
Indorsement of change of ownership on Certificate of Registry,	34	—
Indorsement of change of Master on Certificate of Registry,	35	—
Provisionsl Certificate of Registry on destruction of original Certificate,	37	—
Provisional Certificate of Registry on alteration of Ship,	98, 99	—
Cancelling Certificate of Registry,	38	R 3, R 5, and R 6 at foot.
TRANSFERS.		
Bills of Sale,	54, 55	—
Entries of Trustees or Partners,	58	R 3, Nos. 3, 4, 5.
Entry of Transfer by sole owner to sole owner,	61, 62	R 3, Nos. 1, 2, & R 6, Nos. 1, 2.
Entry of Transfer to joint owners,	63	R 3, No. 3.
——————— by joint owners,	65	R 3, No. 5.
——————— to an incorporated Co.	66	R 3, No 6.
——————— subject to Mortgage,		R 4, No. 7, & R 6, No. 10.

FORM R 19—*continued.*

NATURE OF TRANSACTION.	Reference to paragraph in Text.	Reference to Form in Appendix, with number of Transaction.
Indorsement of Entry in the Books on Bill of Sale,	60	—
Form of Certificate of Sale,	54	—
Entry of Certificate of Sale,	68	R 3, No. 9.
——— Certificate of Sale under Certificate to Foreigner,		R 3, at foot.
Registry anew of Ship sold under Certificate of Sale,	68	—
Indorsement upon Certificate of Sale when sale is made,	68	—
Entry in former Registry Book of Sale under Certificate of Sale,	68	—
Revocation of Certificate of Sale.—See Revocation of Certificate of Mortgage,	68, 82	—
Cancellation of Certificate of Sale,	68	—
MORTGAGES.		
Instrumant of Mortgage,	54	—
Entry of Mortgage for a sum certain and interest,	74, 95	R 4, No. 2 & 3, and R 6, No. 3.
Entry of Mortgage to secure sum due on Account current,	75	R 4, No. 5.
Entry of Second Mortgage, being further charge to same Mortgagee,	77	R 4, No. 5.
Form of Certificate of Mortgage,	54	—
Entry of Certificate of Mortgage,	73	R 4, No. 1 and 9, and R 6, No. 5.
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Instrument of Transfer of Mortgage,	54, 76	—
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Form of Instrument of Revocation of Certificate of Mortgage,	54, 82	—
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Record of Revocation at Foreign Port and Notice thereof,	82, 83, 84	R 4, No. 10. R 7. R 8.
TRANSMISSIONS.		
Entry of Tramission to Executor,	86	R 5, No. 1, and R 6, No. 4.
——— Transmission to Administrator,	91	R 5, No. 6.
——— Transmission by death of one joint owner to survivor	64, 92	R 3, No. 4, and R 6, No. 6.

FORM R 19—*continued.*

NATURE OF TRANSACTION.	Reference to paragraph in Text.	Reference to Form in Appendix, with number of Transaction.
Entry of Transmission by Marriage,	88	R 5, No. 3, and R 6, No. 9.
——— Transmission by Bankruptcy,	89	R 5, No. 4.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Entry of Transfer of Registry,	100	—
Application of Transfer for Registry,	100	R 14.
Copy of Particulars to be transmitted on Transfer of Registry,	100	R 15.
Order of Court prohibiting Dealings,	67	R 3, No. 7.
Discharge of such Order,	67	R 3, No. 8.
Ship sold to a Foreigner,	68	R 3, No. 9.
Ship broken up,		R 5 & R 6 at foot.
Declaration of Identity,	102	R 9.

An Act concerning the Registry of Ships.

[Passed the 4th day of April, 1855.]

Be it enacted by the governor, council, and assembly, as follows:

Appointment of registrars.

1. The governor in council may appoint for every port at which they may deem it expedient to authorize the registry of ships, a principal officer of customs, and of navigation laws, who shall be the registrar for all the purposes contemplated by the imperial act, entitled, "the merchants shipping act, 1854," which is to come into operation on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Appointment of surveyor.

2. The governor in council may appoint at every such port, and at any other port or ports in the province, an officer to superintend the survey and admeasurement of ships in conformity with the said act, and the same person may be appointed both the registrar and surveyor at any such registry port.

Salaries of registrars and surveyors.

3. Such registrars and surveyors shall receive for their services in addition to any fees by law allowed, such sums as may be annually granted by the Legislature.

Surveyor's fees.

4. Such surveyor shall be entitled to fees for the measurement of every vessel about to be registered for the first time, or requiring measurement for the purposes of registry, which fees shall be paid by the registered owner as follows: ten shillings for vessels under one hundred tons, fifteen shillings for vessels from one hundred to two hundred tons, and twenty shillings for vessels over two hundred tons, three pence per mile travelling fees going and returning.

Part of "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," repealed.

5. So much of the act entitled, "the merchant shipping act, 1854." as is inconsistent with this act, is hereby repealed as to ships registered in this province.

New certificate, how granted.

6. In the event of the certificate of registry of any ship being mislaid, lost or destroyed, the registrar of the proper port shall grant a new certificate, as the case may require, on proof by affidavit of the original certificate having been mislaid, lost or destroyed.

Suspending clause.

7. This act shall not come into operation until the same shall have been confirmed by her majesty in council, nor until such approval shall be proclaimed in the royal gazette.

[The above Act was specially confirmed by Her Majesty on the 26th June last.]